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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CHICAGO.

Encouraging Situation.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE

Incident of the Fire.

Total Loss $150,000,000.

Newspaper Enterprise.

CHICAGO, October 18.—The *Times* made its appearance this morning, a sheet neatly printed, with eight columns of an account of the fire, two columns editorial, and the rest advertisements. The leader deprecates the attempt of interested parties to take business below Twelfth street, in the south division. It says there can be no question of the return of business to the burnt district. In the meantime the convenience of the majority of the inhabitants should be consulted.

REFUNDING MONEY.

The Lower House of the General Assembly in Springfield, in session yesterday, passed a bill to refund to the city of Chicago the amount paid by her for deepening the Illinois and Michigan Canal, about three millions, and providing that the sum be expended in rebuilding bridges and public edifies.

ENCOURAGING SITUATION.

Ten days have passed since the great conflagration, and every day brings occasion for encouragement. The city is orderly, relief for the poor comes abundantly, business is resuming, rebuilding is going on in every direction, and there is a much more healthy feeling abroad than the most sanguine could have expected.

THE BANKS.

The reports from all the banks are substantially the same as yesterday. Very little money had been called for, while the deposits have been quite large. There is no difficulty in the negotiation of bills on New York, sight at time, and at the old rates. In financial circles all looks well.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The insurance companies are doing well, and those that are solvent pay without requiring the policy holders to go through the usual formalities of adjustment, etc.

The American Central Company of St. Louis commenced paying to-day, John B. Drake, of the Tremont House, receiving five thousand dollars from the company. They will continue to pay on demand until all are paid.

The executive board of the Republic Insurance Company of this city had a meeting to-day and resolved to wind up. Their losses foot up $3,600,000. Their cash assets amount to $900,000. They will pay twenty five cents on the dollar on demand.

SOUTHERN CONTRIBUTION.

Twenty one thousand dollars were received to-day as a contribution to the relief fund from Memphis, Tennessee.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

The following is one of the thrilling incidents of the recent fire, which occurred in the Washington street tunnel during the fiercest era of the fire. Thousands upon thousands were rushing through the tunnel, which is over one thousand feet in length. The gas suddenly gave out and all were left in total darkness. A terrible panic and struggling to death ensued, here the weaker by the stronger seemed inevitable, but strange as it may seem, everybody in the dark recess seemed at once to comprehend the necessity for coolness and courage. Not a man lost his presence of mind, but all, with one accord, bore to the right, each calmly enjoining upon others to be cool and steady, and to march steadily on till the light could could be reached. Rapidly, but without confusion, the two columns move on through the thick darkness with almost military precision, the silence being broken only by frequent shouts of "right, right." There was no collision, and no one was harmed, but all reached the ends of the tunnel in safety, and then, for the first time in almost ten minutes, breathed freely.

A DARING ACT.

An ambitious and daring individual, this morning, worked his way to the top of the Court House, although such a thing seemed almost impossible, and planted the American flag on the highest point, where it now flutters in the breeze.

THE "TRIBUNE" BUILDING.

A survey of the *Tribune* building was made by architects to-day, who report that the walls and most of the floors are good, and that the whole can be put in order for $50,000. The original cost was $210,000.

THE TOTAL LOSS.

The *Times* of this morning, upon what they deem a candid estimate, makes the total loss by the fire $150,000,000.

RESUMING BUSINESS.

J. W. Doan & Co., and many others of our wholesale grocery houses, announce their immediate resumption of business, and that their liabilities will all be paid at maturity, and these are a fair index of what the grocers of Chicago will do.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The business of the Board of Trade has been fairly resumed. The purchase and sale of grain is going on as if nothing had happened. The receipts and shipments of grain are very heavy, equal to any time previous

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville Canal.

LOUISVILLE, October 18.—The Committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce were well pleased with the work on the canal. They say that fifteen days of working weather will advance it enough to let through boats eighty feet wide.

MASONIC.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky to day elected the following officers for the ensuing year. Grand Master, Edward B. Jones, of Paducah; Deputy Grand Master, E. W. Turner, of Richmond; Grand Senior Warden, W. E. Woodruff, of Louisville; Grand Junior Warden, T. J. Pickets, of Paducah; Grand Treasurer, A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort; Grand Secretary, James McKorkle, of Louisville. Grand Chaplain, Rev. H. A. M. Henderson, of Lexington; Grand Tyler, R. C. Mathews, of Louisville.

SPEECH BY CARL SCHURZ.

Carl Schurz addressed the people of Louisville at the Court House to night. The house was immensely packed, and hundreds went away unable to get in. He was frequently and heartily applauded. He commenced by saying that he stood on what was once the dividing line between the two sections, and addressed himself to both at the same time. He proceeded to declare himself in favor of that political school which devoted itself to the success of a principle in preference to that which only sought the success of a party. He thought the apprehensions felt by each party in regard to the purposes of the other were not entirely unfounded. The Democrats should not dream of overthrowing the amendments to the Constitution. The people of the South should repress disorder and take away the excuse for intervention by the Federal Government. The people of the North should be governed by constitutional guarantees, repudiate the plunderers who oppress the South, and should welcome the disposition on the part of the South to renew the fraternal feeling, and respect the rights of all. Only thus will the results of this war be peacefully and successfully developed.

CINCINNATI.

Relief for Sufferers.

CINCINNATI, October 18.—A public meeting to-day in aid of the sufferers of Michigan and Wisconsin, besides appointing a committee to solicit subscriptions, requested the Common Council to appropriate ten thousand dollars. The Chamber of Commerce appropriated one thousand dollars. The policemen each give three dollars, making nine hundred dollars, to the same object.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.---NO. 238. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

FOREIGN.

Aid for Chicago

FRANCO-GERMAN TREATY

Disturbances in Holland.

FRANCE.

GERMAN EVACUATION.

PARIS, October 18.—The evacuation of six departments by the Prussians will be completed by the 27th of December.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

Advices from St. Petersburg render it probable that Alexis Orloff will be sent as Ambassador to Versailles.

ACKOWLEDGMENT.

Minister Washburne has received a telegram from the Mayor of Chicago acknowledging the Paris subscriptions.

CORSICAN TROUBLES.

There have been several unimportant demonstrations in Corsica by partisans of the late Emperor.

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

PARIS, October 18.—The final ratification by France of the treaty with Germany has been dispatched to Berlin. By the terms of the treaty six departments are to be evacuated by the Germans and are declared neutral territory in a military point of view until the stipulated payments of indemnity are completed. During that time these departments are not to be occupied by French troops, and should France not fulfill her financial obligations, they will be reoccupied by the Germans.

FRIENDS OF AMERICA.

M. Laboulaye, the well known friend of America, has been appointed Chairman of the Chicago Relief Committee, formed by citizens of France. In accordance with instructions from the committee, he issued an address calling for contributions, and saying that although France is poor, she desires to show her gratitude and make some practical return for the fraternal sympathy shown her in her misfortunes by the people of the United States.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

LONDON, October 18.—The subscriptions at the Mansion House to the Chicago relief fund, up to last night, amount to £24,500. The Lord Mayor has received a telegram of thanks from the Mayor of Chicago. Additional subscriptions of considerable amounts have been received from Southampton, Dundee and Notting ham.

LONDON, October 18.—In Belfast, yesterday, three thousand pounds were subscribed for the relief of Chicago.

LEGION OF HONOR.

The Lord Mayor has received from Thiers the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

PROSECUTING POLICEMEN.

DUBLIN, October 18.—Prosecutions against policemen in this city for exceeding their authority continue to be pressed.

CANADA.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

TORONTO, October 18.—The Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers commenced their annual meeting here today. Among the delegates from the United States are Messrs. Wilson and Fellows, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Adcock, of Nashville, Tennessee.

SCHOONERS ASHORE.

AMHERLEY, ONT., October 18.—The schooners Lucy Ackard, of Algonac, Michigan, and Mary Thompson, of Chicago, are ashore at Point Albert. No lives lost.

MARINE DISASTER.

KINCARDINE, October 18.—The barge Twilight, laden with lumber, drifted ashore near here last night. All hands are gone—supposed to have perished.

MEXICO.

PRONUNCIAMENTO SUPPRESSED.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 10, *via* HAVANA, October 18.—The pronunciamento attempted here on the 18th inst., was promptly suppressed.

BATTLE IMMINENT.

Porfirio Diaz is reported to be on the road between Puebla and Vera Cruz at the head of two thousand men. The national forces at Orizaba will march against him.

HOLLAND.

POPULAR DISTURBANCES.

LONDON, October 18.—Advices from The Hague report the breaking out of popular disturbances there. Last night the house of the Minister of the Colonies was stoned. The troops have been put in readiness for fear of further disturbance.

GERMANY.

"UNSER FRITZ'S" CONTRIBUTION.

BERLIN, October 18.—Prince Frederick William and Princess Victoria recognized the cordial sympathy shown in America for the German soldiers during the war, and contributed 500,000 thalers for the relief of Chicago.

SPAIN.

ANOTHER MANIFESTO.

MADRID, October 18.—The adherents of Zorilla have issued a manifesto counter to that of Sagasta, which supports the Savoy dynasty.

The Old Catholic Congress in Munich

We make the following copious extracts from a letter upon this important subject from a German correspondent of the New York *Times*:

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

A great many foreigners were there some officially accredited by their Governments, such were Prof. Ofsini, from St. Petersburgh, and the Spanish Charge d'Affaires at the Hague, Senor Juan de Alabro. M. Girard Teulon, from Paris, a distant relative of President Thiers, attended in something like a semi-official character. Nor was the assembly limited to Catholics; the aim of the meeting being confessed beforehand as comprising that of a future reunion of creeds. Free citizens were gladly welcomed. Among the Germans, all the leading men of liberal Catholicism were to be found present, viz: Dollinger, Huber, Frederich, Schulte, Michelis, Makowiczka, Zirngiebl, Volk, Reuser, &c.; also the priests who had distinguished themselves in the cause: Anton, from Vienna; Kaminsky, from Kattowitz, &c. Pere Hyacinthe was present by special invitation; also American and Englishmen. The Greek Church was represented by Archimandrite Dimitracopulos, from Leipsic. Originally it was intended to admit women likewise, but some of the Committee men ungallantly enough objected to this. Want of room was at length urged as a conclusive, and it appears just argument, and the fair sex was finally excluded from the deliberations.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

As a makeup for their disappointment, Pere Hyacinthe and some other eminent men favored the ladies with a learned address, on Monday, in the great hall of the Museum. The sittings were characterized not only by remarkably numerous attendance, but by great earnestness and unflagging interest. M. Von Wolff having opened the Congress, Prof. Von Schulte, from Prague, was, by general acclamation, elected President, and he conducted the sittings with much ability. Part of the first sitting was occupied with introductions, complimentary addresses, &c., and an enthusiastic vote of thanks to Dr. Von Dollinger. M. Von Olff then had the acceptable communication to make that Government would, on Sunday, place the Church of St. Nicholas at the disposal of the meeting to celebrate "Old Catholic" mass. The meeting expressed its appreciation of the favor by vociferous cheering. This was the first church into which they gained admission on the strength of their character as "Old Catholics." The few previous cases in which they had been admitted were of an exceptional and ambiguous character, but this was open recognition. The service was consequently attended in great numbers, the church was crowded and the attention admirable. Prof. Michelis, a distinguished "Old Catholic," read mass, and, that concluded, added prayers for the Church, for Divine protection from the dangers threatening the comparatively small flock from hostile powers, and for the "Old Catholics" who had died with the brand of heresy on them for their faith's sake. Dr Michelis made particular mention of Dr. Zengler, who some months back died as an excommunicate. Never was a heartier Amen uttered than after this prayer. The first protocol could not be read in the Sunday afternoon's sitting, for want of time, and was only published on Monday.

SOME OF THE CAUSES FOR THE MOVEMENT.

It is but just to say that the movement owes some of its rapid advance to the wide spread of irreligion in Germany. But by far the greater number of its supporters are men of religious habits and earnest thought. Nay, it is a noted fact that the movement in reality represents a far greater force than its numbers indicate, because its supporters are for the most part the brains of the country. On the other hand, the irreligion which aids it is only in the minority of cases intentional and conscious irreligion. By far the greater part is that careless indifference and neglect which springs from a disgust at the existing state of things. Protestants of this class do not go to church because the liturgy does not please them, and because they take offense at the present pietistical turn of their priests; Catholics because they have learned to regard mass as an empty show. Much as this indifference is to be regretted, it promises to be the means of initiating a sweeping reform which may give a new and so much stronger impetus to religion. It has, namely, produced a degree of tolerance among both Catholics and Protestants, the like of which is not to be met with elsewhere, and it has produced a yearning for a national church of broad principles, such as both Protestants and Catholics shall be able to accept, and that, however different may be the private interpretation put up on them, shall enable the whole community to live in kindly harmony, and worship side by side before the same altar. This may be too ideal an aim, but it can hardly fail to lead to some good. It is not a couple of trivial abuses or of speculative beliefs that the mass wants corrected. The demand is that new life should be instilled into the entire body. Hatred of all that is and looks foreign and radical, has also doubtless much to do with the sentiment, and the total and rapid progress of the nation has added that energy and enthusiasm which impels it to support with uncompromising vigor all that seems a national and liberal cause. Up to a certain point, of course, the views of the two allied parties at the Congress are identical, and resolutions giving outward shape to their belief were passed easily enough.

ACTION ON QUESTIONS OF DISSENT.

Points of minor practical importance were speedily settled, thus, for instance, the Church of Utrecht was at the outset acquitted of the charge of heresy, and recognized as part of the true Catholic Church, a concession for which M. von Titan, the delegate of the Utrecht Church, gratefully returned thanks. The Church of Utrecht is the only remnant of the Jansenist sect in Europe. Of the main points of discussion the Infallibility dogma was once more condemned and designated as the starting point and pivot of the movement. That done, as a formal vindication of secession, bolder objects were proposed. In the first place, the discipline of the Catholic Church was roundly demned. General emancipation was the cry. Emancipate the Bishops from the authority of the Pope, the Priests from that of the Bishops, and the laity from that of the clergy! The Pope is to be regarded as an ordinary Bishop, distinguished only by an honorary primacy. In his stead an Ecumenical Council, constructed on fair and liberal principles, is to be invested with supreme authority in doctrinal matters. The Bishops' power in their dioceses is to be materially curtailed and latitude given to the free exercise of the priests' conscience. The more advanced party is for making Bishops amenable to the common law, and responsible before the ordinary Courts. Against the innovation, Dollinger and his friends vigorously protested, but it was passed by a majority. Next, and as a necessary consequence, the celebration of mass was censured. To create a class of priests capacitated for exercising a free conscience, men must be trained up in liberty of thought, not shut out from the world from their boyhood and brought up in habits of discipline that reduce them to the dependence of inanimate machines; their instruction must not be limited to a certain narrow field of science, carefully sifted by a papal censor, obedience must not be the only duty that they learn. "Conscience" being the party cry, a motion providing the elementary conditions for the free exercise of conscience was passed with entire unanimity. The latter provoked a little discord. They were branded as the cause of Catholicism, the curse of all disharmony and schism, and were sentenced irrevocably to execution. A very sweeping condemnation was likewise passed on all innovations decreed by the present Pope. Such is the official expression, and I cannot explain how far it is meant to be carried out. The Assembly professed to take its stand on the resolutions of the Councils of Trent, and to recognize all prescribed therein as truth. Even this is not, perhaps, as clear as might be wished, for in another resolution the meeting go still further back and insist on remodelment of the Church on apostolic principles. This brings us to the well supported notion for not only a national, but an universal Church. If this aim was rather too lofty for the Assembly of Munich, they at least gave their hearty concurrence to the praiseworthy principle, that a kind intercourse should be cultivated with the other Churches, and a reunion aimed at without doing violence to conscience. There can be no doubt, however, that what the popular party really desires is the establishment of a new Church, at least in Germany; the wish is candidly expressed in their organs, and if they had but a leader to go their whole length—the learned men at the head are too cautious and timid still—they would speedily come to practical propositions. This tendency gathers further force from a similar current running through a great part of the Protesant (annual) Congress at Carlsruhe in a few days, which is looked forward to with great interest by our Protestant population. In its programme the establishment of a "National Church" figures as a prominent point. If the object is not carried as far as the amalgamation of parts of the two rival churches, at least we may expect shortly to see the authorized creeds of the various States assimilate to one another. The abuses to which the worship of saints and images are carried were severely censured, and other points of general reform called forth similar reprobation.

FUTURE POLICY.

The greatest interest, however, attached to the discussion of the practical point, what course the party should henceforth take. Dollinger maintained that there was no cause for final secession by far the greater majority, including the President Prof. von Schulte held the hour for separation to have come. It was resolved accordingly to appoint a standing committee to act as central authority, to keep the local associations in harmony and *en rapport*. The "Old Catholic" will endeavor to found separate committees and demand formal recognition to government. Priests are to be appointed to the scattered congregations, and to be openly acknowledged in their characters, where Catholic Bishops refuse to perform the Episcopal functions. Recourse is to be had, in case of need, even to new Catholic Bishops. With this point the perfect schism is established. As a matter invoked in the separation, the Standing Committee is authorized to open negotiations with the government for at least part of the property belonging to the Catholic churches, on the ground it represents the Church with which concordats or treaties were made, and to which buildings and endowments were left. The "Old Catholics," as their name implies, consider themselves the true Catholics, and treat the Papists as secessionists. This is felt to be a very weak argument, and promises, consequently, to be dropped before long.

A NEW LEADER.

The meeting has called forth admirable oratory from a number of leading men, noted for their erudition. Above all it has brought Prof. Von Schulte, a Westphalian by birth, but occupying a Professor's chair at Prague, into prominence, and stamped him, as many think, a future leader of the movement. He takes a far bolder view than Dollinger, and is a better speaker. Such a man is greatly wanted, for Prof. Von Fredrich, Dollinger's friend and pupil, the most advanced champion in the act of anti-infallibility, is too young and impetuous to command both the tact and the respect which should distinguish the leader of so momentuous a movement. Prof. Michelis, a Prussian, and well-known in parliamentary warfare, likewise spoke admirably, but the palm in this respect must be yielded to the chief Swiss delegate, Keller, for Aargau, who, by his blunt, plain and truly popular language, carried the hearts of all auditors with him. Pere Hyacinthe addressed the meeting, and was listened to with great attention and admiration. Being unacquainted with German, he was compelled to speak French, and though his lively and beautiful oratory was duly appreciated, still the language prevented most of his auditors from following him.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

—The Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia has not suspended, as reported.

—The Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Agricultural College decided to locate it in Washington county.

—The report that the First National Insurance Company of Worcester, Mass., has suspended, is incorrect.

—The entries for the Georgia State Fair on the 23d are nusually large. The Fair promises to be a success.

—The Board of Education on Long Island has ordered the reading of the Bible to be suspended in the Hunter's Point public schools.

—The advent of the President, at Bangor, Me., in honor of the opening of the European and North American Railroad, created quite a sensation in that vicinity.

—The Secretary of War has authorized General Sheridan to afford such relief as may be in his power to the sufferers by the fires in Michigan and Wisconsin.

—A contractor named Rice, from Pottstown, Pa., was robbed of $16,000 in Harrisburg. Pepper was thrown in his eyes and a satchel containing the money taken.

—Paymaster Ward, of the Sterling Iron Works, at Oswego, N. Y., was assaulted by highwaymen on Tuesday night, five miles from that city, and robbed of $2,700.

—At a convention held at Cairo, Ill., yesterday, George Morse, of Mound City, was nominated as Rrepublican candidate for State Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of S. K. Gibson.

—The nine fire insurance companies of Hartford, Ct., since their organization, have paid losses amounting to over fifty-nine millions of dollars. The Chicago fire insurance amounts to at least seven or eight millions.

—The Republican Association of the Pacific States and Territories organized on Tuesday evening at Washington, by the election of Andrew Spear, of Nevada, President; L. S. Thompson, of Oregon, and T. Richmond, of California, Vice Presidents, G. W. Lee, of Washington Territory, Secretary, and R. P. Ranney, Treasurer.

—The Lower House of the Illinois Legislature on Tuesday passed a bill for the relief of Chicago, which provides for the issue of ten year six per cent. bonds for the amount of principal and interest expended by her on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Nearly three millions of the bonds are to be delivered before November 15th. Not less than one mill nor more than one-third of the proceeds of the bonds are to be used in rebuilding the public works in Chicago, and the remainder to the support of the police and fire departments.

ST. LOUIS.

Political.

ST. LOUIS, October 18.—The old Liberal State Committee met this afternoon and passed a resolution to the effect that it has power to disband or consolidate with any other body, but is willing to call a State Convention of liberal Republicans to consider measures for the unity of the party, and recommend a place and time for a similar convention which may be called by another Republican Committee. They also adopted a resolution demanding that no man shall be deprived of his just share in the government he helps to support, nor of the earnings of his labor for the benefit of any other man, that all political disabilities shall be removed; a tariff that does not foster one industry or interest at the expense of another, a thorough reform of the civil service, and denouncing executive interference in State conventions or elections.

A large meeting of prominent influential representatives of both wings of the party was held this evening, at which the utmost harmony prevailed, and the most earnest desire was expressed for a thorough unity and reorganization of the party for the coming campaign with this view, and also in view of the fact that neither of the present State Committees fully represents the party, a resolution was adopted urging both Committees to unite in calling a State Convention this winter to elect a new State Committee, also to elect delegates the National Republican Convention. Ex-Senators Anderson, Jewette, Lieutendant Gov. Stanard, and many other prominent men, both from the city and country, spoke, all of whom strongly urged a thorough unity, harmony and concert of action.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, October 18.—River two feet nine inches, falling. Weather clear and cool.

MEMPHIS, October 18.—Weather clear and pleasant. River declining No arrivals or departures.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., October 18.—Weather clear and pleasant. River rose six feet, and rising rapidly

LOUISVILLE, October 18.—River two feet at head of canal and six inches in chute. Weather clear and cool.

EVANSVILLE, October 18.—Weather unchanged. River fallen one inch. Port list: up—Dick Johnson, 10 last night, Fayette, 11 A. M.; Umpire, 9 P. M.—all with good trips.

CAIRO, October 18.—Oceanus, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 A. M.; Lucy Bertram cleared for New Orleans, 11; Bee, St. Louis and return, 11; Tom Jasper, St. Louis to New Orleans 2 P. M.; Eddyville, Evansville packet, 4; W. J. Lewis, St. Louis to Memphis, 5 P. W. Strader, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 6. River stationary. Clear; mercury 66.

NEW ORLEANS, October 18.—Arrived—Legal Tender, Memphis; Southwestern, St. Louis; Indiana, Cairo. Departed—H. C. Yeager, St. Louis.

MEMPHIS, October 18.—Arrived—Mary Alice, New Orleans; Victory, St. Johns, Huntsville and Pembina, Keokuk. Departed—Victory, St. Paul, St. Luke, Memphis; St. Johns, Keokuk; S. S. Merrill, New Orleans, Colorado, Vicksburg. River stationary. Weather clear and pleasant.

ERIE.

Aid for Sufferers.

ERIE, October 18.—This city has raised twenty-five thousand dollars for the relief of Chicago and Northern Michigan and Wisconsin, and the County Commissioners are expected to vote five thousand additional.

The United States steamer Michigan leaves this port to-morrow for Detroit, to offer her services in carrying supplies to the burnt district of Michigan.

INSURANCE.

The Alps Insurance Company of this city will pay all its Chicago losses—about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

TEXAS.

Martial Law Unnecessary.

GALVESTON, 18.—The *News'* Austin special says General Reynolds, now at Grosbeck, finds that there was no necessity for Governor Davis' proclamation of martial law in Limestone county.

INDIAN RAID.

The Weatherford *Times* says Indians approached within twenty miles of Belknap, Young county, and drove off fifteen hundred head of cattle and stole many horses in the vicinity of Forts Gibson and Belknap. A party of men are in pursuit.

MICHIGAN.

Steamer Foundered.

DETROIT, October 18.—The fine passenger steamer R. Y. Coburn, of Ebenward's Lake Superior Line, foundered in Saginaw Bay last Sunday. Several of the crew and three passengers are known to have been saved. Two boats with the officers and balance of the crew are missing. The Coburn was on a voyage from Duluth to Buffalo with 12,000 bushels of wheat and 3,000 barrels of flour. She was valued at $80,000; insured for $60,000.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

BALTIMORE.

Our Citizens Abroad.

WELL AND HEARTY.

The Sight-Seeing.

THE PROGRAMME.

Home Again To-morrow.

YACHT RACE.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, October 18, 1871.

Thus far the excursionists to the Monumental City have enjoyed themselves hugely, and all express themselves delighted with the hospitalities received at the hands of the Baltimoreans. The disposition here, among all classes of the people, seems to be to show their city off to its best possible advantage, and to once more give evidence of that broad liberality and generosity that have so long marked the character of the citizens of the prettiest and proudest city of "My Maryland." Nothing is left undone to secure the enjoyment of the guests. Cordial greetings meet our delegates on all sides, and the badge of the Pittsburgher is the talisman that ensures kind treatment and marked attention everywhere. The presence of intelligent and genial representatives from our cousin city of Wheeling, and our new neighbor, Cumberland, adds much to the general enjoyment, and they, too, receive most generous welcome.

AN ENJOYABLE DAY.

Our delegation is quartered at the principal hotels and so far, all are in good health, at least I have not heard of any being unwell. The day has been very pleasantly spent. Those who never before were in Baltimore visited the points of interest this morning and walked the streets to their hearts' content. The magnificent works of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were visited by many, all of whom were much delighted with what they saw. On board the fine steamer S. J. Pentz at noon to-day nearly all the visitors embarked and after a pleasant trip over comparatively quiet waters went down the bay to Annapolis and visited the Naval Academy. The ride by water and the inspection of the Nation's nursery from whence will come the future masters of the sea, were sources of great pleasure to all. The boat returned to Baltimore between seven and eight o'clock in the evening and after supper, in parties and "single handed and alone," the visitors went out to view the city by gas light. Many visited the places of amusement while others paid friendly visits to relatives and acquaintances. The Great Western Band was out serenading and as usual attracted much attention. Be assured all are enjoying themselves sensibly and rationally.

PROGRAMME TO-DAY.

To-morrow the visitors will be left pretty much to enjoy themselves according to their own inclinations. Carriages will be at the disposal of any who may choose to use them for driving around the city and through its parks and suburbs. A large party has just been made up to visit Washington, leaving in the morning and returning in the evening in time for the municipal banquet to be held at nine o'clock. The arrangements for this affair have been made with no miserly hand. It promises to prove the grandest occasion of the character ever held in this city. Pittsburgh will be honored with the first toast—The Iron City, to which, in all probability, Dr. A. H. Gross, President of our Select Council will respond. None of our delegation came with speeches prepared, but we expect good things to come from those pressed on such short notice into oratorical service.

HOMEWARDS.

On Friday morning nearly all the Pittsburghers will return home the way they came on special trains to be provided by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Some will go to Washington, New York and Philadelphia before they return. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, with its usual generosity and spirit, has kindly offered free passage to all who chose to return to Pittsburgh by its route, a privilege that will be embraced by many of the visitors. Much of interest might be said regarding the excursion which I cannot well crowd into a special dispatch, so I shall wait until I return home to say more to the GAZETTE readers concerning this pleasant and ever to be remembered occasion. *Jam Satis.*

HARRISON.

CALIFORNIA.

Marine News.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 17.—The ships Star of Hope, from Liverpool, and Corinne and Hammonia, from Shanghia, have arrived, the latter with 9,813 packages green tea for the East, overland.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

There is much anxiety concerning the local insurance companies. It is feared that only the Union will be able to meet its demands in full and continue business with its capital unimpaired.

SAND STORMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 18.—Sand storms from the Colorado and Majone deserts are prevailing at Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties. Fifty thousand sheep were scattered and lost on the mountains near Fort Dijon by these storms.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Jas. O'Connor, of New York, a seaman, fell from the rigging of the ship Star of Hope on July 24th, and was killed.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

San Francisco's contribution to Chicago will reach one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, October 18, 1871.

THE REVENUE SERVICE.

It appears that the number of revenue officers in the country is reduced to 4,200, against 5,850 in December, 1865. The port of Magdalena Bay, Lower California, will be closed from December 31st.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service Commissioners were to-day engaged in the discussion of a general system of examination preparatory to appointments.

THE WEATHER.

Probabilities.—A falling barometer with increasing southern winds is probable for Thursday in the northwest and on the upper lakes; stationary with a rising barometer with clear and pleasant weather from the Ohio valley to the Gulf and south Atlantic coasts, and partially cloudy weather with westerly winds in New England.

The Botts Trial.

NEWARK, October 18.—In the Botts trial to-day the prosecution rested at noon. The defence opened their case by stating their grounds to be that the prisoner's state of mind was such as made him irresponsible, and that the pistol was discharged accidentally. The court then adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Tammany Frauds.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Sufferers by Fire.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

National Insurance Convention.

YACHT RACE.

NEW YORK, October 18, 1871.

TAMMANY AFFAIRS.

Collector Murphy prints a card to-day defending himself from the charges heretofore preferred by the *Tribune*. Having written this statement, he says he now leaves the subject forever.

The *Tribune* publishes transcripts from the Register's office, showing Murphy's connection with real estate transfers.

Tweed, Connolly and Sweeny's latest transaction is dated October 7th last.

The examination of Mayor Hall before the Grand Jury takes place on Friday.

A number of old creditors of Tweed are about to prosecute their claims against him.

THE SUFFERERS BY FIRE.

Donations of money and supplies are still liberally offered for the relief of the people of Chicago. The total collections in this city are already over one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars.

Subscriptions are also coming in for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in the western forests. Yesterday over two thousand dollars were subscribed in this city. The total collections thus far reach nearly six thousand dollars.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday forwarded to the President a memorial asking his aid in providing food and clothing for the sufferers by fire in Michigan and other western States. The memorial asserts that Congress will doubtless approve of the measures which necessity demands.

Eight Sisters of Charity arrived yesterday from Chicago in a destitute condition, and were cared for by the Convent of Mercy, Houston street.

The Ladies' Relief Society for the Chicago sufferers, formed in the upper part of this city last Saturday, purposes keeping their society in existence until the need of it has ceased. Their headquarters are at 973 Broadway.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce announce that future contributions received by them will be divided between the Chicago, Wisconsin and Michigan sufferers.

THE YACHT RACE.

The yacht race to-day, twenty miles to leeward from the lightship and return, resulted in another triumph for the Columbia over the Livonia, which was beaten about a quarter of a mile.

The second of the races for the American cup was had to-day. There was a fresh breeze from the star from the west north west, which strengthened steadily till the end. A flying start was made from the lightship, the Livonia at 12 03.21½ and the Columbia 2½ minutes later. The first ten miles the Livonia seemed to gain. Upon the other ten miles the Columbia crept up, and got even when turning into the home stretch. The Livonia had to tack and the Columbia passed to the windward of her. The wind increased and the sea was rough. Both sailed well, but the Columbia maintained her position a quarter of a mile to windward, and slowly gaining on the Livonia, crossed the winning line at 3.07.15; the Livonia at 3.10.10. Time Columbia, 3 hours, 1 minute and 38½ seconds; Livonia, 3 hours, 6 minutes and 49½ seconds. Corrected for time allowance: Columbia, 3 hours, 7 minutes and 41½ seconds, Livonia, 3 hours, 18 minutes and 15 seconds.

The time made in the race is the quickest on record.

POLITICAL.

The Republican State Committee had under consideration Horace Greeley's plan for the organization of the party in the city, but no definite conclusion was reached.

The Committee of Seventy propose to take cognizance of the matter of the ejection of the committee of challengers from the polling places yesterday.

There was a large demonstration of the Democrats of Brooklyn last evening, who urged the name of Wm. E. Robinson for Mayor.

It was reported yesterday that Justice Ledwith, heretofore prominent in the anti Tammany reform movement, had been captured by the Tammany leaders on the promise of a nomination for the Judgeship of the Supreme Court.

IRON MASTERS' CONGRESS.

The Congress of the eastern iron masters met at the Astor House yesterday, representing men from the region east of the Allegheny Mountains. The following were elected as permanent officers for one year: President, James A. Burden, of Troy, N. Y.; First Vice President, James E. Walker, of Troy, Second Vice President, Nathan Rowland, of Philadelphia; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. E. S. Baker, of Philadelphia. The Congress adopted decimal system for selling iron; adopted unanimously the previously recommended schedules, and transacted important business pertinent to the trade.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CONVENTION.

The National Insurance Convention to-day was largely attended. President Miller stated that the subject of the Chicago fire would be brought before the Convention, relative to the losses by the New York companies. He believed that they will all be able to pay at least ninety per cent., but time should be allowed to collect resources. He believed the fire in Chicago was the result of badly constructed buildings, as in Paris and London, where a fire would burn itself out.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

The Presbyterian Synod of New York selected Yonkers for the next annual meeting. The clergymen, this afternoon, assisted at the laying of the corner stone of the new Memorial Church on the corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-third street, which will be erected from the fund raised by the United Presbyterian Church. Dr. Schaff was to-night installed in the chair of the Union Theological Seminary.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Chamber of Commerce Relief Committee appropriated fifteen thousand dollars for the relief of Chicago refugees here. Two thousand pounds sterling, the contribution of Sheffield, England, was paid over to the committee to-day.

A meeting of Belgian citizens to-night instituted measures for the immediate relief of their suffering countrymen near Green Bay.

SUSPENDED.

The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn suspended business in consequence of the Chicago losses. The liabilities aggregate $500,000; assets $575,000. The directors profess confidence to be able to resume in a few weeks.

Chauncey Bedell was appointed receiver of the Manhattan Company. President Palmer, it is said, is removed, and holds possession of the securities of the concern.

DAMAGES RECOVERED.

Damages to the amount of twelve thousand dollars were yesterday recovered against the Third Avenue Railroad Company by E. K. Rockwell, who, in 1855, received injuries by running against a rail which carelessly projected from the track.

HELD TO ANSWER.

After the rendition of the verdict by the Coroner's jury yesterday that "Mrs. Sarah Ellis came to her death by the explosion of dangerous kerosene oil, the Coroner held Michael & Co., from whom the oil was purchased, in bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SANITARY.

Health Officer Carnochan reports rags brought to this port in large quantities from infected ports, and recommends the Board of Health not to relax the strict letter of the law, which requires fifty-three days quarantine.

ACCEPTS.

Charles O'Connor accepts the appointment as associate counsel with the State Attorney General in the prosecution of persons concerned in the city and county frauds.

THE FOLEY INJUNCTION.

A motion to modify the Foley injunction so as to raise money for the Croton Water Department was argued to-day. The decision was reserved.

INJUNCTION DENIED.

Chancellor Seabriskee, of New Jersey, has denied the injunction, thus sustaining the lease of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The order restraining the lease is vacated.

ALLEGED FORGERER.

Stephen Swaysed, the Trenton banker, is on trial for forging and altering notes in stock transactions.

DENIES SELLING OUT.

Judge Ledwith denies that he has sold out to Tammany.

MAINE.

Railway Celebration.

BANGOOR, October 18.—An immense crowd assembled here to-day to see the President, and witness the demonstrations upon the completion of the European and North American Railroad. The procession was composed of the entire military force of the State, fire department of this city, with companies from abroad, and stalwart lumbermen from the mills on the river, which presented a fine appearance. At one o'clock the President and party, with Governor General Lisgar, of the Dominion, and Lieutenant Governor Wilmot, of New Brunswick, and suite were taken to Norombega Hall, where the city had provided a collation, to which all the distinguished visitors from abroad, with citizens of this city, were invited. At the conclusion of the meal the health of the President was proposed which was received with three cheers.

President Grant congratulated the assembly upon the completion of the road, which so much interests Bangor in particular, and the nation at large. He hoped that it would prove all that was expected of it, and result in building up a brotherly feeling between two people of the same blood, and that they would be united by ties of most cordial friendship. The President took his seat amid the heaviest cheers.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

CITY.

MAYOR—R. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113@113¼.

THE Chicago *Advance*, a religious journal well known for its ability and earnestness, is to be published in New York for some time to come. We are glad that it was able to survive the fire.

IS IT because the Bible contains the old fashioned command—"Thou shalt not steal"—that it has been interdicted in a New York public school? Is it a trick of Tammany in order that the rising generation may follow in the footsteps of those who have stolen the people's money?

IT SEEMS that the Tammany ring are making pseudo military arrangements on their own account to secure matters all their own way at the coming November election, by organizing the laborers on the public works into military squads. Their only hope is to pollute the ballot box and again obtain place and power through fraud.

THE accounts of the reception awarded our citizens now on a visit to Baltimore, indicate that all are having a very enjoyable time. The hospitality of the people of the Monumental City is a thing proverbial, and on the present occasion promises to assert itself in a more conspicuous manner than ever. We have no doubt but the exchange of visits between the citizens of the two recently united cities will ere long bear good fruits in the way of trade.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY is developing for the sufferers from the fearful prairie fires, that swept like a plague over portions of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Contributions are already raised in most of the principal cities to be applied to the sufferers in those sections, and will be sent on at once. Every day's delay in providing for the pressing wants of those people is dangerous, inasmuch as within a few weeks navigation will close and all supplies will have to be hauled by oxen some sixty miles, over a rough and almost impassable road—thus almost practically shutting them out from the relief of the charitable world, and leaving them in their misery to freeze, starve and die. By all means let us be prompt in doing towards those wretched and afflicted people all that our better instincts prompt us should be done.

IN Germany the idea is beginning to gain ground that Jews are human, and, as men, have some rights which humanity is bound to respect. In Germany the [illegible] of the children of Abraham has [illegible] moved within a compara- [illegible] honorable part taken [illegible] has forced many [illegible] elder why it is that these [illegible] dren of the fatherland should not [illegible] the same rights and privileges as any others. In 1868 the Jews gained some of their rights in Prussia, and now it is hoped that at the coming session of the German Parliament they will be relieved from every disability which still encumbers them like some tattered relic of a cruel and inconsistent age. The annual Jewish Congress in Germany has appointed a permanent committee to attend to the political condition of German Jews and to see that the laws in regard to them are justly administered.

THE Roman Catholic church has lost one of its favorite children, the ever dutiful and obedient kingdom of Bavaria. The Œcumenical Council, on which so many fond hopes had been rested by the ultra-montane party in the church, has proved to have had a very opposite effect to that anticipated, and to have weakened instead of strengthened Rome. The King of Bavaria shows this plainly in his recent action. His minister of worship has proclaimed that all Bavarians who reject the dogma of Papal infallibility shall be protected in their religious and civil rights, and that the King and his ministers strongly favor the separation of Church and State. This, while it must be a severe blow to the Italians of the Church, is by no means a victory for Protestantism. The Bavarian malcontents claim to be as good Catholics as ever, although at variance with Rome, and their action is regarded with approval by very many of their faith in all parts of the world.

CINCINNATI is again seriously threatened with a coal famine and great alarm is felt that serious consequences will ensue. The stock on hand has fallen so low that hardly a weeks supply is held. The entire capacity of the railways for the shipment of coal thither will hardly avert the threatened calamity, and nothing but Providence and a rise in the rivers can prevent the anticipated sufferings and hardships. The Ohio river contains less water just now than it has held in its channel for many years back, and it will require a rise of no ordinary character to render it navigable. We believe, from its appearance that it could be forded at any point between Manchester and Rochester. There is one consolation, however, left to our own shippers and consumers, *viz.* that a rise must come before winter sets in and there is an abundance of black diamonds in the several pools ready to float down the river as soon as sufficient water flows in the channels. In the meanwhile we hope for early rains and plenty of them.

IN SOME characters a sense of duty is higher than the plain dictates of humanity. It is difficult to determine whether to advise or detest, to applaud or censure that jail-keeper in Chicago, who, when the Court House was wrapped in flames, and while the fiery demon was wickedly engaged in his work of destruction on all sides, when an excited populace cried out to unloose the bolts that held in confinement a hundred wild, enraged, terror-stricken and frantic prisoners who felt the breath of a near and horrible death in the heated walls and suffocating atmosphere of the cells and corridors, locked himself inside the bars, saying to the assembled populace "I cannot forget my duty; if the building burns, the prisoners and myself burn with it." Had not the people rushed upon the gates and broken them down, and given freedom to all the inmates, that keeper would in all probability have kept his words good, and duty and obedience would have gained a signal victory over the dictates of humanity. Is it not difficult to solve the problem where duty should commence and where it should leave off? Had that turn-key been placed at the wheel of the storm-tossed and shipwrecked vessel, where hundreds of precious lives were painfully dependent upon the full exercise of his duty to bring them to a haven of safety, and had he clung to his post and regardless of personal danger uttered the same words he addressed from the prison to the excited multitude, the world would have rung his praise and his name been recorded among the true heroes of his day and generation.

REFORMATION OF FALLEN WOMEN.

There is a very general satisfaction expressed that polygamy seems to be doomed in Utah. The moral sense of the great body of the people of the United States affects to be greatly shocked at the polygamous system that obtains in that distant territory. We often wonder why it is that there is such a fearful outcry made against the polygamists of Utah, when we have a state of things equally as bad, if not worse, in every State of the Union. The only difference between the theory of Brigham Young and Theodore Tilton, is that, according to the former we may cohabit with many wives at the same time, but, according to the latter, we may take as many as we please in succession, a coldness of affection being a sufficient ground for, and an actual divorce of the parties. "I believe," says that erratic and over-estimated Editor of the *Golden Age*, "that a marriage covenant—a contract whose essential terms are 'to love, to honor and to cherish'—remains in force (according to its own specifications) just so long as the two parties continue to love, to honor and to cherish; and is *ipso facto* ended when, instead of loving they hate, and instead of honoring they despise, and instead of cherishing they loathe." We admit there is too much in the married life, of what might be called legalized adultery, where the parties have no genuine or unalloyed affection for each other. It is a state of things sadly to be deplored, for it is a corruption of one of the purest fountains of earthly pleasure. But the Tiltonian theory is even more unnatural, and, if possible, more anti-scriptural than the polygamous one of Brigham Young. It takes the ground that contracts are only binding on men and women so long as they are agreeable. If true it is a complete justification of all the prostitution over which right minded and moral men and women are bewailing with sad lamentation. It is the very principle upon which seducers and libertines act, and carry on their libidinous and impure practices. It declares that covenants are of no binding obligation, and that, irrespective of their terms, they may be violated at the pleasure of either of the parties entering into them, and that the solemn oath, taken by those who form a marriage relationship, to love and respect each other, means nothing and has no binding force.

Whilst such doctrines are promulgated it will be difficult to effect any reformation of the social evils which are now cursing the land, and sending thousands to eternal infamy.

It is to be hoped, however, that few believe them, and it is a matter of congratulation that, in the face of them, there are some humane and benevolent beings who manifest a deep interest in the reformation of fallen and unfortunate women. The meetings recently held in the city of Washington for the purpose of bringing relief to, and securing the reformation of women who have lapsed into vice are an augury for good. That the originators of the movement had been actuated by pure philanthropy there can be no doubt. Their character and earnestness make this clearly evident. The reason why those philanthropic individuals took action in the matter was that the police were about to make a descent upon all the disreputable houses of the city with the view of suppressing them. Rather than that the miserable creatures who have become abandoned to a life of shame [illegible] would be incarcerated, or driven to other [illegible] illicit traffic, meet [illegible] some plan by which they might be reformed, and induced to forsake the path of vice.

Similar movements might be inaugurated in other places. In our own city there is an urgent demand for the establishment of a mission by which female delinquents might be reclaimed, and given back to society to lead a virtuous life. We have, it is true, a "Home for the Friendless," but so far as we have been able to learn, very little as yet has been accomplished in the way of reforming those who have fallen victims to a lust of sensuality and inordinate desire. This is not the fault of those who have the matter in charge. Their efforts have not been seconded by the community as they should be. There has been no organized effort made to secure the contemplated end, although, to the great detriment of our own sons and daughters, our streets are nightly crowded with women who seem to have lost all sense of honor and shame, and seek to drag down the pure and virtuous into the miserable haunts of guilty indulgence.

All the causes which are alleged as having driven women to lead a life of shame, will scarcely bear the test. There may be unnatural parents who treat their children with harshness and severity bordering on, if they do not amount to brutality, by which they are forced to leave the protection which the parental roof should afford. Others again may be in poverty. But we fail to see why these things can be urged as an apology for leading a life of impurity. There is not an abandoned woman in the land but might have got honest employment of some kind or other if she had only sought for it previous to her taking the fatal step which has involved her in misery. Everywhere house-keepers are complaining that they cannot get suitable or sufficient help. We venture to say that if all those who are now giving themselves up to animal gratification in this city were chaste virgins, and had an inclination to do kitchen work, they could find constant employment at remunerative wages in respectable families where, if found faithful, they would be kindly treated and tenderly cared for. The great cause must be found in the lack of a sound moral education. If the restraints of good morality were thrown around them they would not lapse so easily into obliquity. We believe in the scripture principle that if a child is trained, whether in poverty or riches, in the way it should go it will not depart from it. In many cases poverty and harsh treatment are mere excuses. The only way then to effect a reformation that will be permanent is to use moral suasion. There are hard cases in which it will prove inefficacious, but when it does legal restraint will prove to be of no avail.

The matter is one of great delicacy, and requires to be treated with great caution. There was a time when neither in the pulpit nor the press this subject could be discussed without bringing down the displeasure of an over-fastidious class of individuals. But we believe the age of morbid sentimentalism has passed away, and that any subject which involves the moral well being of individuals or society at large, may, if handled prudently and judiciously, be discussed both in the press and the pulpit. We are not in favor of introducing magdalenettes, or penitent courtezans into private families, as soon as they give the first evidence of repentence, or manifest a willingness to return to a life of rectitude, though we would not interpose any objection against their being received into families if there can be found those who are willing to receive them. In the first place, there should be an institution established in which such women could be profitably employed at some useful industries, then appeals should be made in the mildest and most affectionate way to induce them to forsake the voluptuousness to which they have become addicted, and return to the practice of virtue. This is a work which belongs to women exclusively. Men cannot accomplish it. And there are certainly enough of humane and benevolent ladies in our community who are willing to engage in it, if they can only get the necessary aid.

We know there are some who are ready to make any and every sacrifice to reclaim their erring sisters. Then, in the name of morality, of the present and future well-being of our race and the world's virtue, of which woman is the great custodian, let something be done at once, that will restore fallen woman to a life of chastity and well-doing.

BY MAIL.

FOUR attempts were made in one night recently to burn down the town of London, Canada.

MR. CALICE has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary for Austria, at Peking and Yedo. An Austrian frigate is expected shortly, with ratifications of the treaties concluded in 1868.

THE natives in the northern part of the province of Constantine, Algeria, have risen against the French and are in open hostility. It is thought that more troops from France will be needed to suppress this outbreak.

THE new church of the American Presbyterian Mission at Tungchow has been successfully and quietly opened. Large crowds assembled on the occasion, but were perfectly quiet and orderly. Excessive rain has also fallen at Shantung.

WARSAW must be rather a disagreeable place for newspaper writers. Recently its chief of police became exasperated at an item in the *Gazette* of that city and ordered that the reporter who had written the article be flogged and then imprisoned for a week on bread and water.

THE Japan *Gazette* says: The Japanese Government have at length commenced the issue of the new coinage from the Osaka Mint. Strangely enough, the very first thing the Japanese Custom-house did, on their presentation—both here and at Kobe—was to refuse to take them at *par*.

RETURNS from the French elections, so far as received, show that there have been elected 94 imperialists, 191 legitimists, 201 radicals, 194 moderates, and 768 liberal conservatives. Prince Jerome Bonaparte's election for Corsica will be contested, on the ground that he is not a taxpayer in that island.

A MAN recently came to his death in a curious manner at Venice, Italy. He was standing near the bronze automoton on the St. Mark's bell tower, which tells the time of day, with his head between the bell and hammer. The hour came around without his notice, the automaton struck once and knocked his brains out.

RECENTLY the gunners of the British iron-clad Monarch were practicing, and a 600-pound shot, which they fired, struck the mizzen-mast of the vessel. This shows the great perfection in the art of gunnery which has been so attained that the British sailor will soon have to be protected from the effects of his own firing.

THE Russian Imperial Geographical Society has begun to publish the first volume (of three) which are to contain the riddles, songs, proverbs and legends current among the natives of North-West Russia. H. Hildebrandt is editor of the collection, and the first part will be accompanied by an exact account of the linguistic possessions of the district.

DR. KARL SIMROCK of Bonn is about to add a version of Sebastian Brand's famous *Ship of Fools* to the list of his modernizations of old German literature, handling the obsolete language and meter of the humanistic satirist in the same manner as those of the epic writers. The book is to be produced with the utmost care by the Berlin house of Lipperheide, and illustrated with *fac-similes* of the original wood-cuts of the edition of 1494.

ABOUT a fortnight ago, when Mr. Disraeli made his famous speech about the condition of Queen Victoria, there was a controversy as to the words he really used. The reporters made the speech read that he said the Queen was physically incapacitated" from ruling. Mr. Disraeli went much further than this, and really said that "she was physically and morally incapacitated, and upon being asked afterwards about it, replied that he not only used those words, but did so advisedly.

IRON in considerable quantities has lately been discovered in Ireland and Scotland. In County Down, on the estate of Lord Arthur Edwin Hill-Trevor, a bed yielding 68 per cent. of ore has been found and some also in the County of Antrim. Professor Anderson of Glasgow has pronounced favorably in regard to specimens submitted to him from the newly discovered iron-stone field in Caithness. Should the extent of the deposit be sufficient to justify the sinking and working of the mines there is a strong probability that iron ship-building will be added to the industries of Aberdeen and other places on the northern coast of Scotland.

A PERSON styling himself "Anglicanus" has got into a miserable state of mind because of the way in which things are going on at Rugby, and so writes to the London *Standard*, telling what an evil set the junior master and pupils of the time-honored shool are. The former torment, Dr. Hayman, the head master "because he is a gentleman, a sound churchman, a good Christian, and a Conservative in politics," and the latter are a lot of young scamps who actually debate in their clubs the propriety of "abolishing the Queen and the House of Lords." Recently these young reprobates discussed the proceedings of the late Commune in Paris, and supported the "disreputable proceedings" thereof, one of the rebel masters being president of the society, and encouraging them in their laudable work. Anglicanus fears that seeds sown by the good Dr. Arnold and watered by these wicked masters will bring forth a crop of dangerous members of society, educated sceptics and "rampant radicals."

SCIENTIFIC.

[From the New York Ledger.]

TELEGRAPHIC signals from a galvanic battery, consisting of a single ordinary percussion cap, filled with acidulated water, into which a little bit of zinc was inserted, have been transmitted over the Atlantic cable, from Ireland to Newfoundland. The distance is 2,160 miles.

ANCIENT North America contained only two great volcanic regions. One of these extended along the Apalachian chain of mountains in the East, and included the valleys of the lower St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain, and the Hudson and Connecticut rivers. The other comprised the basin of Lake Superior.

IT is not generally known that the knowledge which learned men possess in regard to the surface of the moon—its mountains, valleys, plains, lava seas and the distances from point to point—is probably more accurate than the knowledge of the best geographers as to the physical features of the earth on which we live.

IT is supposed that the atmosphere in which the earlier forms of air-breathing animals lived would be too impure to sustain modern reptilian life, by reason of the excessive amount of carbon which it contained. The carbonate of lime in our rocks is the grand reservoir into which the carbonic acid of the primeval atmosphere was drawn off during the slow progress of the ages, until the air becomes so purified as to permit of the existence of the higher warm-blooded animals.

BOSSEKOP is a village in Norway, beyond the Arctic circle, which is sometimes visited by physicists, who desire to study the climatology and other natural phenomena of that region of the globe. The sun does not rise there on every day in the year, being over three degrees below the horizon at noon on the day of the winter solstice, and wholly invisible from the 17th of November to the 31st of January. The day of its reappearance is one of rejoicing among the people, and all wagers as to the rates of watches, which have run without regulation for two and a half months, are then settled. The coldest wind at Bossekop is that from the south, the north wind being the warmest.

AN experiment upon the flight of insects, the attempt has been made to ascertain the number of vibrations of the wings per second by means of the sound produced by the insect when flying. Thus if the buzzing is due to a vibratory motion of the wings, the pitch of the sound may be ascertained, and from that the number of vibrations to which it corresponds can be easily obtained. To make comparisons of the pitch, an ordinary tuning fork can be used. The main objection to the method is, that a number of sounds are made by insects which cannot be attributed to the movement of their wings, and hence, in applying it, great care must be observed in ascertaining to what source the sound heard is actually due.

HUXLEY pronounces it a truism that all animals are adapted to the conditions in which they live; for if it were untrue they would not live, but die. The converse assertion, however, that conditions imply the existence of creatures fitted to flourish in them is manifestly untrue. Over the pampas in South America run thousands of wild horses at the present day. There can be no doubt that the climate, and the other conditions of that part of our continent, are admirably fitted for them; yet, when America was discovered, not one of these animals existed in those vast regions. So, ninety years ago, horses, oxen and sheep were unknown to the pastures of Australia and New Zealand, where they now flourish in great numbers.

A QUICKSAND.

Narrow Escape from a Terrible Death.

A late number of the Detroit *Free Press* contains the following, which will remind our readers of Victor Hugo's story of the traveler who perished in the quicksands off the coast of Bretagne:

"A German about twenty-five years old named Henry Oaster, employed on a farm in Nankin township, set out to hunt after a cow the other day. He took his rifle, and expected to return home at dark, whether successful or not. About five o'clock in the afternoon, when within a mile or two of Perrinsville, he came down from a bank in a piece of woods to the edge of a small creek. Across the creek was a piece of marshy ground, not over four yards wide, covered with long grass and plants. The same sort of ground extending quite a distance either way, Oaster determined to cross it, after getting over the creek. Taking half a dozen steps, he found the ground giving way, and made a jump for what he took to be solid ground. He landed up to his knees in the mire, and found his feet firmly gripped as if in a vice. He tried to work his feet out, but every trial sank them deeper, and in less than five minutes his knees were out of sight. When he landed his gun struck the marsh five or six feet away, alighting on a piece of old log which held it up.

When he found that he was mired, Oaster began to shout for help, shouting himself hoarse before recollecting that he was three quarters of a mile from any house, and half a mile from the travelled road. As it grew dark, and as he felt himself slowly sinking, he took a careful survey of the situation, to discover his chances of escape from death. His first act was to empty his pockets and remove his coat and vest, that the extra weight might not sink him. To his right, about ten feet away, was a knoll of solid ground, on which grew a thornapple tree, one of the limbs of which almost extended over the man's head, and about four feet beyond his reach. Thinking that if he could get possession of his gun he might secure the limb, Oaster took off his suspenders, tied them together, made a noose, and after careful and tedious work lassoed the rifle and dragged it to him. This was after he had been in the mire nearly two hours, and quite a while after dark. He thought he had not sunk any for the last half hour, but the extra weight of the gun, as he held it up, sunk him nearly to his hips, and he quickly laid it down.

The man's position, to say nothing of the danger, was so painful that he could not help but cry out. His legs were pressed together, and the mire was cold enough to benumb him. Little tufts of grass growing up from spots of solid ground not much larger than his head, were all around him, but the moment he took hold of any of them it would pull away, having no real support. Oaster had a pipe with him. He got this from his coat, and twisted off the German silver ring around the stem. The ring he broke between his teeth, bent it up like a hook, and then fastened it to his suspenders, determined to make an effort to reach the limb. Time after time he made the throw, but the hook failed to catch, or slipped off, or bent out straight, and at 10 o'clock at night the victim was up to his hips and slowly settling. Placing his coat and vest on either side he pushed them down with his hands, and in this way kept his body from settling as fast as it otherwise would. He ceased trying to shout, knowing that he could not expect help before another day.

As Oaster did not return at dark, the men for whom he worked waited a while or so in the direction from which he was expected, but stopped within a half a mile of the place where he was sinking down to death. Returning home he agreed to make a further search in the morning, and when the time came got a neighbor to go with him. They took a direction a little different from that in which Oaster was to be found, and searched the woods until nearly noon. They then determined to go the other way. In coming out of the woods they passed within forty rods of Oaster, and were nearly half a mile away, when one of them fired at a squirrel. All night long Oaster was slowly sinking, and when the sun marked noon he was up to his shoulders in the mire. Hearing the shot he put forth his strength into a shout, followed by another, and his voice was heard and recognized. Even after his friends were within fifty feet of him he had to shout to guide them, as his head was below the grass. They instantly set about rescuing him. Logs and brush were piled into the swamp until they could reach him. Finding that they could not pull him out by the arms, the mire was scooped away from his body, and he was literally pried out. He has been sick with a fever since.

The Chicago Custom House.

The Chicago *Journal* says: The supposed fire proof vaults in the Custom House proved to be shams of the worst character, and that the Government was badly victimized by those who undertook to do the work. Collector McLean's vault, it seems, in the second story of the building, rested only upon two iron pillars built from the basement, with two iron girders of great strength and weight connected with the wall. A third girder connected the two pillars, forming a framework. A heavy fire proof vault was built upon this foundation, and proved to be about the weakest in the city to resist the fierceness of the fire. There were in the vault at the time of the fire $1,500,000 in greenbacks, $300,000 in National Bank notes, $225,000 in gold, $5,000 in silver, making a total of 2,030,000, of which $300,000 was in specie. During the fire the iron pillars melted, and the vault, which they were supposed to be able to support under any circumstances, save a terrible earthquake, fell into the basement and yielded up its treasures to the insatiate appetite of the Fire Fiend.

In order to illustrate the uselessness of the vault, it is only necessary to state that an old iron safe which contained $35,000 and stood outside the vault, stood the test, and after the fire gave up its contents unharmed, while about $1,800,000 which was in the vault was reduced to ashes. The specie was mostly found in fused masses, and search has resulted so far in the recovering of about five-sixths of the whole amount. It seems that only about a week ago $500,000 in silver were shipped from the city.

The next proof of the trumpery character of the building was found in the shamefully frail manner in which the fire proof doors of the Postoffice vault had been hung. The safes or doors were heavy enough, probably, but it seems were only affixed to single bricks. Where, therefore, the walls expanded with the heat, the doors fell out of their own weight, each hinge carrying with it the single brick to which it held, while the remainder of the wall was as firm as possible. Of course all the Government records were destroyed.

It is said that the Custom House was only one of a large number of Government buildings constructed on the same plan. If this be so, it would be advisable for the Government to order an inspection of such buildings and make the necessary alterations.

A Curious Court.

The court-martial of France charged with the trial of Communist prisoners went through a delectable farce not long since, in that it tried and passed sentence on members of the "Corps of Fighting Infants," who ranged in age from six to eleven years, condemning some to return home, and others to confinement for the rest of their minority in a house of correction. Seven judges sat behind a big table, dressed in gorgeous military array, the judge-advocate on their right and the registrar on their left—all in uniform. Below them were two rows of gendarmes with fixed bayonets guarding fifteen little fellows whose heads barely reached up to the prisoners' bar. Eight of these gamins were between six and eleven years of age, and fourteen had, as was fully proven, shouldered rifles and fought at the barricades, some of them having remained there to be wounded and knocked over long after their older comrades in arms had run away. They had belonged to *les Pupilles, or Les Infants de Commune*, being regularly enrolled, and furnished with a uniform of kepis and striped trousers. The poor little fellows, successors of Gavroche, were born, like him, to wretchedness and vagabondage, and many were orphans, illegitimate or abandoned children, and pleaded in excuse for having taken up arms that they were driven to do so by hunger and want. At the trial, the parents of those who had parents generally asked the government to do what they would with them, and they were left, like lost parcels, in the hands of their finders.

The Situation.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

All is well—yes, much better than could be expected under all the circumstances. Yesterday was a quiet, solemn Sabbath, and this morning dawned upon a city full of people, who were crushed to the very earth one week ago this day, now cheered and encouraged by the brightening prospect.

The first day of the week after the Great Calamity, although finding us still in the midst of its awful scenes and effects, witnesses a wonderful and growing improvement in the hopes and prospects of the people. The unexpected ability of the banks and insurance companies to come promptly to their aid inspires our merchants and capitalists, and through them all other classes, with a degree of encouragement that was little dreamed of immediately after the fire, when, in the despair of hopelessness, the general feeling was that all was indeed lost.

The terrible gale of last Saturday night renewed a great many fears, but our first Monday after the fire dawns as fair and peaceful as possible, and we earnestly look forward from it to a time when there shall be no smell of smoke in our garments.

CERTIFICATE OF A CURE OF DEAFNESS.

NOISE LIKE A TEA KETTLE.

I took my son David Gilchrist, eight years old, to Dr. Keyser on the twenty-eighth of July, 1871, for a deafness and discharge from both ears, and a continual noise like the sound of a tea kettle, which had been coming on for over a year. He at that time could not hear a watch tick unless held close to the ears. The disease had been gradually growing worse, so that I had been made to believe him almost incurable, in fact most of the neighbors told me he would never get well. I had heard and read of Dr. Keyser's treatment in the daily newspapers, so I went to see the doctor, who told me he could cure him. He gave my son inward medicine and also applications to the ear, which I am happy to say has entirely cured him; and now, October 14th, he can hear the watch at two feet distance, and can hear the most ordinary conversation. His health otherwise has greatly improved, and I only feel too grateful for the remarkable cure of my son and take pleasure in making the case public.

THOMAS GILCHRIST.

Turtle Creek, formerly Irwin's Station.

Dr. Keyser's office for chronic diseases of the ear, eye and lungs 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. to until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturday night until 9 o'clock.

THE ONLY PLACE IN PITTSBURGH

TO GET THE GENUINE

St. Louis Magnetic Spring Water

IS AT

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S

DRUG STORE and FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT,

Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

Fresh supply just received from the Springs.

AN ANCHOR TO WINDWARD.

It is good seamanship, when there is reason to expect heavy weather, to drop an anchor to windward.

We are in the midst of the season of chills and fever. The sure preventive of this distressing malady is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A course of that wholesome vegetable tonic will render an attack impossible. Take the hint, and drop an anchor to windward.

Weak stomachs are most liable to be disordered late in the autumn, when the changes of temperature are marked and frequent. Hostetter's Bitters fortifies the stomach against the effects of these variations. Let dyspeptics make a note of the fact and drop an anchor to windward.

The liver is more sensitive when the weather is continually alternating between the warmth of summer and the cold of winter than at any other period of the year. This is peculiarly the season of such alterations. Let the bilious remember that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is essentially an anti-bilious medicine, and drop an anchor to windward.

The wisest plan is to forestall evil. The next best thing is to arrest it. For disorders of the stomach, irregularities of the bowels, and all periodical fevers, take, as soon as the complaint declares itself, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1871. 1871.

FALL TRADE IN

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

M'CORD & CO.,

131 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Offer especial inducements this season to Wholesale buyers in HATS, CAPS, LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S FURS, LADIES AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS.

Our stock is the largest in the city, and our prices are low, and even lower than any Eastern House. Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock.

McCORD & CO.

FABER & VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WELLMAN PATENT

Reflector Stoves

AND

GRATES,

KELL'S PATENT

IRON HEARTH,

The Anchor Sad Iron,

FIRE IRON STANDS, &C.

The Reflector is the best and cleanest Grate in existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a trial.

The Iron Hearth will be found more desirable and cheaper than either Marble or Brick.

THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE

Anchor Sad Iron Has induced unprincipled parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the public generally against this fraud.

Our Irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR (our Trade Mark) on the upper side.

Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Market street. GOODWIN & CO. 85 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,

Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,

PITTSBURGH.

LEATHER,

Hides and Oil,

GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,

No. 128 Second Avenue

(Near Smithfield street.)

PITTSBURGH, PA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seasonable Goods

AT

LOW PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

Blankets, Blankets.

Coverlets,
Comforts, Quilts,
Flannels, Flannels,
Cassimeres,
Cloakings and
Waterproofs,
Plaids, Plaids,
Alpacas.

FANCY

DRESS GOODS

IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

At 12½c., Good Styles Dark Delaines, best quality.
At 25c., Serge Poplin Plaids, beautiful styles.
At 30c., Heavy Brown Poplins, a great bargain.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 15c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 85c., Fast Colored Prints, best cloths.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

LADIES',

GENTLEMEN'S

AND

CHILDREN'S

Fall and Winter

UNDERWEAR.

Now is the Time to Purchase.

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

To be Found Anywhere.

White, Shetland, Scarlet and Clouded Merino and All-Wool Undershirts and Drawers.
Scotch All-Wool Underwear, warranted not to shrink in washing.
Canton Flannel Drawers.
Undershirts and Drawers at 50c. each.
Hosiery for Men, Shaker Knit, Grey and Shetland White Merino Half Hose.
Men's Fancy Cashmere Hose.
Handkerchiefs—Gent's Initial, Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched; a full line now open.
Ladies' Vests and Drawers, every grade.
Misses' and Children's Merino Underwear.
Children's White Shetland Merino Underdresses.
"Russian Gored Skirt" for Ladies.

Please Call and Examine.

PRICES THE LOWEST.

HORNE & CO.,

RETAIL,

197 and 199 Penn Ave.

115. 115.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral; Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.

CALL AND SEE,

AT

115 Wood Street.

ARBUTHNOT,

SHANNON & CO.

BAGS.

Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.

We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

847 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

PLASTER.

100 bbls French's Calcined Plaster; 75 bbls Smith & Harris do., for sale by J. S. CANFIELD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Attention

OF

WHOLESALE

AND

Retail Buyers

Is especially called to the large stock of Fancy Poplin Plaids, Plain and Serge All Wool Plaids, 6-4 All Wool Cloaking Plaids, Satine Cloths, Black and Colored Alpacas, Velveteens, Cloaking Velvets, Silk and Velveteen Ribbons, Millinery Goods, Men and Boys' Winter Hats, Ladies' Heavy Balmoral Skirts, Seamless Felt Skirts, with Printed, Embossed and Fancy Trimmed Borders. All kinds of Long and Square Shawls, Knit Breakfast and Plaid Shoulder Shawls,

At Very Low Prices,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

Splendid Stock

OF

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks! Silks!

New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.

DRESS GOODS.

Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.

Shawls! Shawls!

This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.

Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.

Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW

FALL GOODS,

AT

Macrum & Carlisle's,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Embroideries and Laces,
New Gimps and Fringes,
Hosiery and Gloves,
New Shell and French Jewelry,
Ribbons, Scarfs and Sashes,
Zephyr Wool and Slipper Patterns,
Gents' Fine Shirts, Collars & Bows,
Undershirts and Drawers, complete line.

EVERYTHING

At Lowest Prices.

All the Latest Styles

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Summer Wear.

FULL STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

SPECIALTIES:

Our Own Manufacture and Burt's Goods.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,

31 Fifth Avenue.

WM. D. ROGERS. JOSEPH MOORE, JR.

WM. D. ROGERS & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1846.

Original and only manufacturers of the celebrated

Rogers' Fine Pleasure Carriages!

Elegant Carriages of every description in stock and built to order, including Sulkeys, Skeleton and Light Trotting Wagons.

Finest Finish, Newest Styles and unequalled durability.

Drawings and Specifications mailed when solicited.

Office and Warerooms

1009 and 1011 CHESTNUT ST.,

Manufactory,

Thirteenth and Parish Streets.

SUCCEEDING GEORGE W. WATSON & CO.

(Retired.)

PHILADELPHIA.

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian

HAIR

RENEWER.

IT WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It keeps the hair from falling out. It is the best dressing in the world, making it clean, soft, beauty hair, healthy, soft and glossy.

For sale by all druggists.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Wholesale Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

Suitable and Timely.

At $3 75, 5,000 Government Overcoats at $3 75 by the quantity.

At $2 per dozen, Heavy Government, all Wool Socks.

At $4 per dozen, Blue Mixed Shirts and Drawers.

At $5 per dozen, Heavy Shetland Shirts and Drawers.

At $4 50 per dozen, Canton Flannel Shirts and Drawers.

At $2 per pair, Heavy Gray Blankets, and

MANY OTHER GOODS

SUITABLE TO SEND TO THE

Sufferers by the Fire in Chicago.

Goods packed and sent off as directed.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

J. G. WELDON. JNO. KELLY. B. S. KOLL.

B. S. KOLL & CO.,

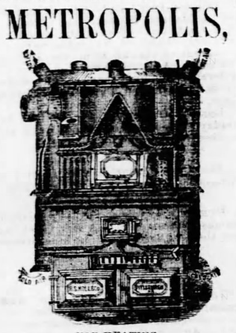
147 Wood Street,

CORNER VIRGIN ALLEY.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Slow Combustion Warm Air Furnace,

METROPOLIS,



FOR HEATING

Private Dwellings, Schools

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
au24:6oll

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale a limited amount of the New Bonds of the
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,
bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.
N. HOLMES & SONS,
57 Market street, Pittsburgh.
oct6:6

CONVERSION
U. S. Five-Twenty
BONDS.
Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reasons to consider the question of conversion, inasmuch as they wish to receive coin for their Five Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 6 3/4 per cent.
We have had the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, ranging from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.
au18:26

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collections made.
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,
and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
COR. WOOD & FOURTH AVE.,
BANKERS,
Offer for sale the New Bonds of the
BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST.
Free of All Taxation.
Principal and Interest guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For sale at Ninety and Accrued Interest.
Government and other reliable Securities taken in exchange at Market Rates.
oct9

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, October 18, 1871.

Gold heavy under free sales by foreign bankers and the Government purchase of four millions in bonds; prices touched 114¾, and closed at 114@114¾, and seven-eighths was made as high as 114¾ per cent. currency to-day, and 2 per cent. for carrying. Clearances, $38,000,000, and it is understood the Treasury will sell only one million to-morrow. Governments heavy and inactive, and lower closing at the Treasury; awards of $4,000, at from 110.08 to 110.47. Stocks during the middle of the day were heavy and excited, and 1@2 lower; closed firm, and the decline nearly recovered—most of the business in Western Union, Pacific Mail and New York Central stocks. Money stringent at 7 per cent. currency to good interest, and 1-32 to ⅛ per cent. for carrying. Stocks closed rather easier at 1-32 for turning. State bonds dull and heavy.

Sterling Exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 115¾; 5-20s of '62, 114¾; do '64, 113; do '65, 114; do new 1122, do '67, 112¾; do '68, 112¾; 10-40s, 109¾; currency 6s, 110¾.

STATE BONDS—Mississippi, 93; Tennessee, old, 67¾; new, 66; Virginia new, 66; do old, 58; North Carolina old, 38; do new, 18.

MISCELLANEOUS — Canton, 61; Western Union Quicksilver, 15¾; Pacific Mail, 45¾; Wells Fargo, 49¾; American Merchants Union, 28¾; Mississippi & Pacific, 42¾; Adams Express, 69¾; Wells Fargo do, 49¾; American Merchants Union do, 28¾; Mississippi & Pacific, 42¾; N. Y. Central, 89¾; Scrip, 81¾; Erie, 27¾; do preferred, 46; Harlem, 117¾; do preferred, 130; Reading, 94¾@95; Michigan Central, 115; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 114; Northwestern 89¾; do preferred 83¾; Rock Island, 96; Fort Wayne, 101¾; Illinois Central, 130; do preferred, 128; Wabash, 62¾; do preferred, 82; Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 16; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 112; preferred, 114; Ohio & Mississippi, 35¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 96; Burlington & Quincy, 124; Lake Shore, 91¾; Indiana Central, 18¾; Illinois Central, 138; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 34; Central Pacific bonds, 100¾; Union Pacific bond, 84¾.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 18, 1871.
Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110	10-40s	109
U. S. 5-20s '65	114½	C. P. R. R.	100
U. S. 10-40s	109	Cy. Pacifics	113¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 18, 1871.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice at 70@75 cts per gallon. Common not wanted.

APPLES—The receipts continue large, and stocks are accumulating, but, as noted in our last report, prime winter fruit is considered good stock at present quotations, and, consequently, holders generally are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. We continue to quote at $2.00@2.50 per bbl for common to fair, and $3.00@3.50 for good to choice.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 cts; refined do, 4¾@4¾; Pearls, 7¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate soda, 4¾@4¾.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 29@30c.

BUTTER—The receipts seem to be falling off somewhat, but the supply, particularly of the lower grades, is largely in excess of the demand, and prices are weak though unchanged. Prime to choice roll, 18@20, with an occasional sale of fancy at 21 and 22.

BEANS—There is some inquiry, and the supply in this market is very small; prime to choice navy quoted at $2.50@3.00 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—We have heard of no sales as yet above 9@9¼ cts per lb, but a further advance is generally expected.

CHEESE—Is reported steady and the recent advance is still maintained, we continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at 15½@16 for New York Goshen, 15@15¾ for Ohio Goshen; 14@15 for Factory, and 13@13½ for Dairy.

CHESTNUTS—Generally reported dull, though there has been no further decline; $3@3.25 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted at small lots at $1.00@1.05 per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CIDER—The market is quiet and unchanged at $4@5 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Are quoted all the way from $10@15 per bbl, according to quality and condition.

CARD BOARD—Standard brands, in a jobbing way, still quoted at 2½@2¾—usual advance for small lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches steady but unchanged; prime halves, 9½@10; quarters, 12@. There is some inquiry for Apples, and but few in market.

EGGS—In steady demand, and, with continued light arrivals, prices are well maintained, 23@24 cts—the most of the sales at the inside quotation.

FLOUR—The market, although steady, is quiet and unchanged; good spring extras, $7.25@7.50; choice Minnesota bakers' flour $8, good to choice red winter wheat $7.50@7.75. All the leading "Western" brands have been "coffee" for some days past, including New York, and, as noted the other day, the feeling is gaining ground that the highest point has been reached for the present, at least, and that a reaction and lower prices will be next in order; this being the case the demand is mainly for small lots, as both consumers and dealers are not disposed to hold heavy stocks at present prices.

GRAIN—The wheat market is quiet and unchanged; the arrivals although not large are fair and the millers do not seem as hungry about buying as there were a week ago; prices, however, are unchanged; $1.48@1.46 for red, and $1.46@1.50 for white. Oats firm at the recent advance and scarce; mixed, 45@46; white 46@46; the arrivals have been comparatively light for some time past, and it was this, partially at least, that caused the advance. Spot corn continues very scarce and the advance, though temporary it may be, is still sustained. Shelled may be fairly quoted at 75@77; as noted in our last report these quotations could not be realized for future delivery, as the only thing that keeps up prices is a temporary scarcity; there will be plenty of it in as soon as the railroads can deliver it, and, therefore, operators at a distance should not calculate on realizing present prices—if they do they may be disappointed. Rye is in fair demand, and the offerings are light; may be quoted at 90@95 for No. 1. There is rather more inquiry for spot Barley but there is no change to make in prices: fair to prime spring, 80@85, fall, 85@90.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade is steady and moderately active, though devoid of anything particularly important. Coffees continue very strong, and a still further advance in prices is anticipated; stocks are very much reduced, and importers have it pretty much their own way. Sugars a shade firmer but unchanged. Molasses quiet.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 12¾; A, 13; B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C, Yellow, 12¾; Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11¾; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. Demarara, 12¾@13. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C, 12¾; Yellow, 11¾; C, 11¼; other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars—None in market.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 24; Prime, 23; Good, 22; Fair, 20@21¾; Java, 29@30. Laguayra, 24@25. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 29@35. Lower grades, 22@25.

SYRUPS—Refinery & Elder's, 75. White and Honey, 75. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 75. Brune's, 75; other grades, 50@60. New Orleans Molasses, 60@65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 6¾@7. Patna, 8.

SPICES—Pepper, 25. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 60. Nutmegs, $1.30.

SOAPS—Castile, 14¾@15¼; Common Brown, 6¾@7¼; Family Soaps, 8¾@9¼; Dairy, 8¾@9¼; Green Soaps, 6¾@7; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

CANDLES—Sperm, 45@50; Paraffine, 25@28.

HEMP—Quoted at $165 per ton.

HAY—Is reported quiet and unchanged; baled in fair quality and condition at $26@28 for good to strictly prime.

HONEY—Sales reported at from 25@35 cts per lb, to quality and condition.

LARD OIL — Pittsburgh manufacture, quoted at 72 for No. 1, in round lots—70 in a small way. Western brands command not be sold here below 80.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl. Cleveland, Chester, $1.75.

MILL FEED—is quoted in a jobbing way, at $18@19 per ton for Bran; $20@22 for coarse; $24@26 for Middlings, and $44@45 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—The arrivals for some time past have been comparatively light, but the supply is fully up to the demand and prices remain unchanged, $2.75@3.00 per bbl.

POTATOES—Choice Burbanks are coming in more freely but there is no change in prices, 60@65 cts per bushel. Peerless are scarce, sweets are in better demand and 2.50@3.00 per bbl higher; we now quote prime Jersey's at $3.25@3.50 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens firmer and higher in consequence of diminished receipts; we now quote at 6@6½ cts per pair, by the coop; dressed, 8@9.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7¼; do. ribbed sides, 8¼; short ribbed sides, 8¾; clear sides, 9¾; sugar cured shoulders, 9; plain sugar cured hams, 14; canvassed, 16½@16¾. Lard: in tes, 10; in kegs, 10¾; in buckets, 12; Ham sausage, 11 cts. Dried Beef, 18. New York Cut Breakfast Bacon, 11.

PEANUTS—Steady at 1½@3 cts.

RAGS—Sales, 2½@3½ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85, by the car load, and $2 in small lots.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is reported very quiet; quoted at $2.25 for small lots. Clover Seed, nominal at $6.75@7.00. Flaxseed, $1.80@1.85.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 18, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 93¾. Money 93½ on account; 5-20s of '62, 90¾; '65, 90¾; '67, 91½; 10-40s 85¾. Tallow: 48s for new. Refined petroleum 18@18½. Linseed oil 34s.

FRANKFORT, October 18—5-20s of '62, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, October 18.—Cotton flat; irregular; middling upland 9¾; Orleans 10d; sales 10,000 bales on speculation; export, 30,000. Corn 29s 3d. Mess pork 48s 6d. Lard 42s 6d. Cumberland middles 8s 6d; short rib middles 9s 6d. Tallow 47s. Refined petroleum 18¾@19¾. Linseed oil 34s 3d.

ANTWERP, October 18.—Refined petroleum at 49f.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, October 18.—Cattle—Receipts 1,170, making 7,633, or 449 cars against 343 last week. Market very dull; sales small, and a good many sent East in bond. Prices are ¼@⅓c lower. Sales of 35 Kentucky steers, 1,167 pounds, $4.50; 64 Texas steers, 1,059 to 1,193 pounds, $3.00@3.85; 116 Illinois steers, 1,409 pounds, $5.87½; 59 Indiana steers, 1,381 to 1,682 pounds, $5.37½; 111 Ohio steers, 1,360 to 1,486 pounds, $4.85@4.90. Sheep and lambs; receipts 4,888. Market active; prices firm and advanced ¼ to ½c on both classes; sales 830 Michigan sheep, 71 to 87 pounds, $4.05@4.50 Ohio sheep, 80 pounds, $4.75; 101 extra Indianas, 119 pounds, $5.62½. Canada sheep—1,061 Canada lambs, 70 to 80 pounds, $6.00@6.25. Hogs: receipts 621; market fairly active. Prices steady; sales 2,283 at $4.85@4.90 for common to choice.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 18.—With cooler weather there is more inquiry for woolen goods adapted to the season, but as a general thing the market is inactive and nearly dull. Sheetings heavy and quiet at 19½@19¾c, and seconds at 12@12½c; Agawam F 10c; Bartlett bleached muslins 15½c; Bay Mills X X 13c; Androscoggin 10½@10¾c; do 8-4, 55c; do 9-4 40c; do 10-4 45c; Monadnock 8-4 do 37½c; do 9-4 do 39c; do 10-4 do 35c; Maxwell yard wide muslins 10c; Indian Head do 20c; New York Mills do 21c; printed delaines 20c; Tycoon repps 25c; Manchester stripe mohairs 22½c; Pacific H 11c; Mullins 22c; do Orientals, colored and gingc. 18c; do Armures do 19c; do 6-4 Alpacas, colored and black, 21c; best printed calicoes 14c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 18.—Flour scarce; superfine $6.50@6.75; XX $7.00@7.25; XXX $7.50@7.75. Corn scarce; mixed 72½@73c; white 86c. Oats easier at 54@55c. Bran $1.50. Hay firm; prime $25, choice $28. Pork dull and lower; mess $14.87½. Bacon scarce; shoulders and clear rib 8¾c; clear 9¾c. Lard firmish tierces 10¾c; keg 12¼c. Sugar: new darkish 10¾c; centrifugal 12c. Molasses: fair 62@66c; prime 72@75c. Whisky 95@$1.05. Coffee scarce; fair 17¼@18c; prime 19@19½c. Sterling 22. Sight par; gold 113¾. Cotton steady; sales 2,300 bales good ordinary at 18¾@18¾c; low middlings 18¾@19c; middlings 19¾c; receipts 2,034 bales; exports to Liverpool 2,646 bales; stock 41,772 bales.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 18.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; low middling 18½@19c. Flour dull at $6.80@6.75 for family. Wheat dull; red $1.38@1.41; amber $1.45@1.50. Corn firm at 80@85c. Oats 80@90c. Barley 70@85c. Coffee; prime 23¾@24c. Linseed oil 80@84c. Lard oil 85@95. Clover seed $6.25@6.50. Pork dull at $12.75. Lard 9¾@10c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6¾c; sides 8¾@8¾c. Bacon dull; clear rib sides 9¾c; shoulders held at 7¾c; clear sides 8c; no demand. Hogs $4@4.90. Whisky 91c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 18.—Cotton drooping at 18¾@18¾c; receipts 2,002 bales; shipments 1,345 bales. Flour steady with a moderate demand at $6@8. Corn lower at 70@75c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 52@55c. Hay active; western at $30@32. Bran quiet at $1.00. Pork dull and prices are nominal. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon lower; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 9¾@9¾c. Business generally suspended on account of the fair.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 18.—Tobacco fairly active at unchanged prices; sales of 90 hhds. Bagging quiet and firm at 18¾@21¾c. Cotton quiet and lower; middlings 19c. Flour firm; extra family $6.50. Grain in good demand and good; wheat, red and white, $1.40@1.50; corn, ear and shelled, 90@93c; oats 88c; rye 75c. Mess pork $13.50. Bacon shoulders 8¾c; clear rib sides 9c; clear 9¾c; sugar cured hams 18¾c. Lard 9¾@11¾c. Whisky firm; 91c

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 18.—Cotton in fair demand but at lower rates; low middling, 18¾c; receipts since the first of September, 5,088 bales; shipments, 1,400 bales. Flour steady, with a moderate demand; superfine to choice family, $5@6. Wheat $1.30@1.50. Corn 75c. Rye, 85c. Barley, nominal. Corn meal 80@90c. Bacon: shoulders, 9¾c; clear rib sides, 9¾c; clear 10¾c; sugar cured hams 18¾c. Lard 9¾@11¾c. Whisky firm; 91c

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 18.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull, and prices have declined 2c. Wabash $1.45; amber Michigan $1.46; red winter $1.46; No 2 red $1.45; white Michigan $1.48; amber do $1.46; No 2 do $1.45; white Canada $1.48; amber do $1.46; No 2 do $1.45. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 84c; low mixed 82c. Oats dull, but unchanged; No 1 36c; No 2 35c. Freights to Buffalo 3½@3½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 18.—Flour steady, with moderate demand. Wheat dull and 2c lower; No 1 red winter $1.37. Corn dull and prices a shade lower at 80c. Oats quiet and weak at 33c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, October 18.—Flour steady, moderate demand; spring $5.75; winter $8.25. Wheat quiet; round lots of No 1 mill offered at $1.48; sales of car lots at $1.40@1.50.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Oct 18—2 cars metal, Shoenberger, B & Co; 4 do do, Zug & Co; 2 do do, Carnegie, Kloman & Co; 1 do do, Lewis, Scott & Co; 1 do do, Reese, Graff & Co; 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 2 do do, J Wood & Co; 2 cars lumber, McQuesten & Co; 1 car do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 car do, Foster, Birth & Co; 1 do do, Thos Marshall; 2 do do, Benton & Mills; 1 car s iron, Maloney & Co; 100 bbls flour, J B Canfield; 10 do do, Kier & Co; 10 do do, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 25 do do, 10 do do, Wall, L & Co; 85 cases matches, Watt, L & Co; 35 doz pails, 10 tubs, 10 bunches, 10 doz brushes, Smith & Forrester; 10 bbls tobacco, Reese & Co; 50 casks p ash, Bakewell, F & Co; 20 bdls spokes, Wilson, Walker & Co; 4 bbls quicksilver, J H Campbell; 6 bbls and 2 kegs do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 2 bbls tobacco, Jas Conner; 20 do do, S H Baird; 10 do do, Lea & Co; 80 bbls cider, G Myers, 1 car clay, Park Bro & Co; 243 sacks and 20 bbls flour, Hussey, Wells & Co; 157 sks wheat, J & W Fairler; 156 do oats, M Steel & Son; 177 bgs rye, W Wells & Co; 350 bdls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 48 bbls flour, R Moffett; 20 bbls apples, J B Hall; 10 bbls do, 8 sks potatoes, H J McCracken; 6 bbls apples, J Hipley; 10 do flour, J Holliday; 12 do do, 2 do apples, Woodworth & D; 181 do do, W H Malone; 23 do do, P Duff & Son; 62 bgs potatoes, 15 do corn, P Duff & Son; 84 bbls apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, October 18.—2 cars metal, Shaubaugh, M & Co; 1 do potatoes, Bricker & Co; 4 bbls cheese, Hussey, Wells & Co; 2 do apples, 2 pkgs s butter, Woodworth & D; 6 bbls do, Fahnestock, A G McGrew; 100 bls soap, Dilworth, H & Co; 2 pkgs butter, Wm Flack & Co; 2 do do, 2 bgs apples, 50 bbs cheese, Arbuckles & Co; 1 car lumber, W Clendening; 1 car corn, Hostetter & Smith; 209 sacks bran, 20 bbls apples, Dilworth, Jamison & Co; 2 bbls quinces, 140 do apples, 1 do eggs, Fergus Sons; 1 car lumber, Mahood & Co, 4 bales hops, John White Jr; 2 cars hay, Pat Allerton.

ALLEGHENY STATION, October 18.—321 hides, A & J Groetzinger, 6 cads tobacco, J Kohen; 1 car stone, Huckenstein & B; 2 do do, Forrester & M; 2 do do, Loudenmeier & B; 1 do do, J P & R H Knox; 2 do do, T Cotterall; 1 car lime, J F & R Holmes; 2 do metal, Lewis & P; 1 do do lime, J K Shinn; 1 car fasteners, W H Platt; 1 do do, Thompson & Lyons; 1 do barley, Geo Obert; 70 bbls oats, W Langman & Co; 5 bbls apples, 1 do eggs, J Herbert; 62 sks wheat, 2 cars do, W McKee & Co; 2 bbls cider, P Owens; 1 bbl oatmeal, J Lockhart; 35 bbls flour, Beckfield & N; 2 cars lumber, Grush, Reminzander & Co; 1 do do, Douglass, A & Hays; 9 do do, Dunham & Saint; 1 0 bbls s apples, J Kohen; 100 bbls flour, Knox & Son; 1 car lumber, Dunn, Thompson & Co.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, October 18.—100 bbls flour, King & Lee; 18 hhds tobacco, Weyman & Bro; 16 cads do, S P Shriver & Co; 12 bgs feathers, Allen Kirkpatrick; 1 car hay, Scott & Gisal; 2 bbls eggs, 3 firkins butter, 6 bbls chestnuts, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 4 cars pig iron, J W Porter, 26 sks potatoes, J McClintock; 29 sks wheat, 8 do oats, Kell & Richart; 18 bbls eggs, 8 do apples, H Riddle; 25 tcs lard, P Sellers & Co; 2 cars bulk wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 1 car hay, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 1 car flaxseed, W H Platt.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, October 18.—*Through*—165 bbls sheet iron, Boger & Burchfield; 13 sks potatoes, H C Bloedel; 12 do do, Thos White; 18 bbls, 3 bbls tallow, J Vohn; 1 bbl chestnuts, Jas O'Hanlin; 19 bags potatoes, H Riddle; 25 tcs lard, P Sellers & Co; 2 sks yarn, F Seebeck; 30 bbls whisky, Rodelheim & A; 1 bx flannel, Arbuthnot, S & Co; 1 car lumber, A Patterson; 1 car stone, Forrester & M; 25 sks potatoes, J Gutman; 12 do do, Jos Clark & Co; 2 bbls eggs, J Kreiling.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, October 18—14 sks rags, J Harrocks; 83 do hair, B Pelham; 102 barrels Beggs & Lindsay; 48 cars coal, Coleman, Hahn & Co; 51 do do, Kier & Foster; 5 cars old iron, Harbaugh, M & Co; 1 car scrap iron, Mullen & M; 3 cars stone, Harrison & Bro.

STEAM PUMPS.

John M. Cooper,
No. 883 PENN STREET.
oct12

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.—These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They correct all excesses and remove all obstructions from whatever cause, after all other remedies have proved useless. They are perfectly harmless, containing no Mercury, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will affect a speedy cure. Ask your Druggist for JOB MOSES' Circulars around each package give full directions and advice. Do not be deceived by buying for worthless imitations, but be sure to all writing for JOB MOSES' Circulars around each package give full directions and advice. Do not be deceived by buying for worthless imitations, but be sure to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*It is the fate of every valuable medicine to be counterfeited. Such is the case with Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively counterfeited. The genuine have the name of "Job Moses" on each package. All others are worthless. Druggists who attempt to sell them are but counterfeits, to make greater profits.*

N. B.—Ladies who desire the genuine article cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortland street, New York, will insure a bottle, containing one hundred Fifty Pills, by return mail, securely sealed from observation. Sold by all Druggists.

PITTSBURGH HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 204 PENN ST.—DR. AUGUSTUS SLEE, long and well-known as the acting physician and manager of Dr. William Butler Whittier's business of this city, takes this opportunity to inform the public and his patients that he has opened the above Institute for the treatment and cure of all special and nervous diseases. A most thorough examination of each case, with a positive guarantee in the future. Very special attention given to the treatment of Nervous Debility, which is permanently cured. The effect of mercury, injudicious exposure or constitutional disease sailfully treated and cured. To Ladies we give particular attention to female complaints. Send for a circular. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation, on personal diseases sent by mail for $5. Address, All patients who desire to consult the Doctor are requested to call, as no medicine can be made for consultation, which is always free at the office.
au22

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is seasoned from all climates.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits. JOHN DURUZ & SONS, Agents, New York.
au19:18

ON MARRIAGE.—Essays for Young Men on exhaustion, Nervous Debility and Abuses, which interfere with MARRIAGE and its duties, with thousands—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG, No. 24 S. Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!—"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not. Secrets of Physiology, Love and Passion. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages, sent in sealed envelope, 10 cents. Address, Dr. WHITTIER, 200 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Sold by all Druggists. *Beware of imitations; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound.* Sold by all druggists. Factory 19 BOND STREET, N. Y.
oct27-MWF-y

TO
Oil Refiners and Others,
THE HUTCHINSON OIL REFINING CO.
Offer For Sale
The entire machinery of their Refinery, consisting of STILLS, IRON TANKS, STEAM PUMPS, SETTLING PANS, ENGINES and BOILERS, together with a large amount of Gas Pipe and Fittings, Valves, Gates, &c., &c. Also, their REAL ESTATE, situated on the Sixth ward, of the City of Allegheny, bounded by Washington avenue, Private Road, Adams streets and the Ohio river, fronting 311 feet on Ohio river, and extending back 360 feet to Preble street. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 99 WATER ST., Pittsburgh.
oct4:b4d JAMES A. HUTCHINSON, President.

PROCLAMATION
To Whom it May Concern:
Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the BOARD OF HEALTH of the City of Allegheny, in accordance with the Ordinances of the councils of said city, creating said Board, have designated and provided the place in the Ohio River known as GLASS HOUSE RIFFLE, as the place where the contents of all Privies and all other offensive substances shall be received or emptied. And that no person or persons shall remove, or cause to be removed, the contents of any Privy, or any part thereof, without a Permit from the said Board of Health, under a penalty of $20 for each and every offense.
By order of the Board of Health.
WILLIAM BLAKELY, President.
J. W. ARROTT, Secretary.
Attest: J. B. WILLIAMS, Health Officer.
au18:28

LUMBER! LUMBER!
IN YARD AND FOR SALE BY
L. WALTER & SON,
Nos. 160 and 263 RIVER AVENUE.
Eighth ward, Allegheny City.
700,000 feet Pine Boards and Plank.
1,200,000 feet Choice Dry Indiana Walnut B'ds.
60,000 feet Dry White Ash Boards and Plank.
25,000 feet Butternut Plank and Boards.
50,000 feet Poplar Boards and Chair Plank.
60,000 feet Oak and Chestnut Boards and Plank.
50,000 feet Yellow Pine.
300,000 No. 1 1¾-inch Mich. Shingles.
Walnut and Maple Figured Counter Tops. Keep constantly on hand Flooring, Weather Boards, Sills and Joists, and a general selection of Yard Lumber. Sawing and Planing done to order.
Hemlock Yard Lumber.
ap2:82

DALZELLS & TOWNSEND,
Pork Packers
AND
PROVISION DEALERS,
Bacon, Lard, Pork, Lard Oil and choice brands of Sugar Cured Hams constantly on hand.
247 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.
jy7

P. C. DUFFY,
146 GRANT STREET.
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of STOVES, TINWARE, FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., which he offers to purchasers at very low prices. Call and examine my stock. ap1

25 CASKS BEST BRAND BLACK LEAD.
200 reams Extra Manganese;
25 kegs Garland's Arsenic;
500 bbls SODA No. 1 Flour Spar. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,

RIVER NEWS.

The river has undergone but little change since the date of our last report. The weather, last evening, was cloudy and cold, with indications about equally favorable for rain or snow.

The prospects for an early resumption of navigation continue very discouraging. We have had now about five months of low water, and fears are entertained that there will be a freeze up before there is a rise.

It is said that Com. Kountz has sent to Europe for carpet for the John F. Tolle; he wants a duplicate of the Great Republic's carpet, which was burned in Chicago.

Capt. J. T. Stockdale, who has been in Washington for some days in attendance at the conference with the Supervising Inspectors, in regard to the new steamboat law, returned home on Tuesday.

The dispatches from Washington this morning are not very encouraging with regard to a modification in the new steamboat law, the patent men seemingly having obtained full control of the Supervisors. Instead of changing the laws so that they will be far more definite in their meaning and less applicable to Western navigation, they propose making them still further odious by adding ten rules. The Supervisors claim that the law will not permit of their making any changes, and they tell the steamboatmen that the only remedy will be in laying their grievances before Congress, to bring about an enactment of the law that will give the Board more liberty. As it now suppose that the session will be productive of no good to the public at large, and steamboatmen, especially, will gain little by it. The Board of Trade and Congress, however, that the steamboatmen's representatives will be successful in bringing the wished for modifying the obnoxious steamboat law. A general convention of all interested in gulf, lake, coast and river navigation, is to convene at Louisville, Kentucky, on or about November 8. Captain Bofinger left Captains Shunk and Woodburn, chief-clerk, and Captains Brookbank, Gray and Blackmore, of Pittsburgh, in Washington City.

—The Katie passed Vicksburg, going south, last Tuesday with 1,100 bales of cotton and 4,000 sacks of seed. She could have got 3,000 bales of cotton in the bends above Vicksburg, but the captain refused to take it. The Katie is a little steamer Trader has been running from Lake Providence to Greenville as a tender for the Katie. Lowe and Kerr and Keirn has gone into the Bends trade, from Vicksburg up, also as the Katie's tender. The Keirn has got too deep for her.

—The St. Louis *Republican* says: As soon as the Virginia sunk, the deck passengers, of whom there were one hundred, began to pillage boxes, trunks, baggage, &c., at a great rate, and it was with great difficulty they were controlled by the officers of the boat. At one time a mutiny was imminent, and it was only averted by the coolness and courage of the officers.

—The local Board of Steamboat Inspectors, of St. Louis have revoked the license of Julius S. Asher, engineer, for intoxication, committed while in charge of the starboard engine of the steamer H. C. Yeager, in August last. They have also refused a license to John N. Hamilton, as master of steamers, in consequence of inexperience.

—The safe of the steamer T. L. McGill, destroyed last winter at Shoal Creek, has been fished out by parties who have been ransacking the wreck for some time past. A considerable quantity of gold has been carried off from the wreck by prowlers.

—Notice was received at New Albany, on Monday, that a suit for $100,000 damages would bring a ten thousand dollar damage suit in the United States Court there, against Marshal Parrott, for distraining the T. W. Strader over Sunday, on a debt seizure.

—The Capital City got 500 bales of cotton at Helena on her way down for New Orleans, from which, rumor says, she is receiving $8.00 a bale.

—One of Brown & Jones' coal flats sunk near the Point last night. Members, several hundred before daylight Friday morning. It contained about 1,000 bushels of coal, worth some $500.

—The Tidal Wave has entered the trade between Vicksburg and the mouth of White river, as a tri-weekly packet.

—The R. C. Gray has been chartered by the Wheeling & Henderson Packet Company.

AUCTION SALES.

Houses and Lots,
Houses and Lots,
Houses and Lots,
FOR SALE BY
A. LEGGATE,
159 Federal St., Allegheny.

Fifth Ave. and Wood St, Pittsburgh.

RIDGE AVENUE—Lot 50x216, corner Ridge avenue and Walker street. Brick House of 15 rooms.

93 TAYLOR AVENUE—Lot 40:90. House, Brick, two story, Pressed Front, 6 Rooms, Out-Kitchen and finished attic. A good house and pleasant location.

92 TAYLOR AVENUE—Lot 20x115. House two story Brick, with Pressed Front, 6 Rooms, Out-Kitchen and finished Attic.

30 MONTGOMERY AVENUE—Lot 19x40, with Brick Dwelling of 9 rooms.

43 UNION AVENUE—Lot 30x115 with three story Dwelling of 14 Rooms, Carriage House and Stable.

109 SHEFFIELD STREET—Lot 23x138, with Brick House of 7 Rooms and Attic on front, and Frame House of 4 Rooms and Attic on rear.

130 MARKET STREET—Lot 21x100, with good Brick House of 8 Rooms on front, and Frame House of 4 Rooms on rear.

208 FEDERAL STREET—Lot 21x50, with Brick House containing 8 rooms and 2 Rooms.

205 SANDUSKY STREET—Lot 26x120, with fine large Brick Dwelling well rented.

13 MANGARET ALLEY—Lot 24x40, with Brick House of 7 Rooms.

249 JACKSON STREET—Lot 20x72, with Frame House of 7 Rooms and Stable.

111 OHIO STREET—Leasehold 5 years from next April. Lot 18x32, with Store and 5 Rooms.

P. V. RAILWAY STABLES—Lot 142x350 in Pleasant Valley, with Stable for 70 horses, suitable for Butchers and Tanners.

P. V. RAILWAY WAITING ROOM—This building has been built lately by the Railway Company as a Boarding House and Waiting Room, to be located on compile ion of the new stables, is located on Taggart street, near the Cemetery, and is a good Business Stand. Inducements offered to an appr ved purchaser.

BUILDING LOTS—On Allegheny avenue, Beech street, Fremont street and Linco n avenue.

DUFF'S MILLS, NEAR GLENDALE—This old established Mill, with 48 acres of Land, Dwelling and Store.

Leggate's Real Estate Exchange,
159 Federal street, holds weekly sales of property every MONDAY EVENING, at 7 30 o'clock. Next Monday Evening those two magnificent lots, each 44x250, adjoining the Forsythe's residence, on Ridge avenue, will be sold.
NOTICE—Our new office, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood, is now open for the Real Estate business.

A. LEGGATE,
159 FEDERAL STREET,
Cor. Fifth Ave and Wood Street.
oct6

Fif

HOME NEWS.

The Office of Joseph Maciosa, Room No. 6, 59½ Fourth avenue, is a pleasant resort for the literary man. You can find books in every department of literature, and many rare works. Send for a catalogue. tf

The "Insurance Company of North America" of Philadelphia, with its capital of three millions, and one of the safest and best managed in the country, should not be confounded with the "North American Insurance Company" of Hartford, Connecticut, which has gone into liquidation.

Lost.—A promissory note of Duncan, Cornell & Co., to order of James M. Riter, for eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars, at four months from October 17th, 1871. Payable at Central Bank, Pittsburgh. Payment has been stopped. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to James M. Riter, 55 and 56 Water street.

"Tea Meeting."

The Ladies' Home Missionary Society will hold a "Tea Meeting" in Liberty Street M. E. Church this evening, commencing at half-past seven o'clock. Supper and refreshments will be served to all who attend; the admission price is fifty cents. Let the citizens generally who would spend an evening pleasantly and do so by attending this "Tea Meeting" to-night.

"To Ladies Only."

Miss Edith O'Gorman, the Escaped Nun, will deliver a lecture in La Fayette Hall this afternoon "to ladies only." That there will be a large attendance is attested from the sale of tickets yesterday, which was unexpectedly rapid. The lecture will commence at two and a half o'clock exactly; doors open at half-past one; entrance on Wood street. Tickets twenty-five cents.

For the Women and Children Burnt-out in Wisconsin and Michigan.

The efforts of the lady borders at the Central Hotel have been quite successful, several bundles of second-hand clothing having been sent in by other ladies, and it is hoped that, as the packages will not be closed until to-morrow morning, other parcels will be made in to-day. Those contributions will be forwarded either to Detroit or Milwaukee. This sort of help must go quickly, in order to reach the sufferers before navigation closes. "Work while it is day, the night cometh when no man can work." He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." "It will repay saith the Lord."

Was It Charity!

Information has been made before Alderman McMasters, charging two of the managers of the "Charity" Fair recently held in the Keystone Rink, with false pretences. The charge is preferred by Mr. J. H. Elliott, the well-known florist. He alleges that bills accused obtained from him materials and labor for the decoration of the Rink, to the amount of $1,000, by representation that the ladies leading ladies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny had the direction of the fair, and would be responsible for the bills; whereas he has since learned that these ladies had nothing to do with the fair, and is of opinion that the enterprise was a private speculation. The accused were arrested and held for a hearing.

Man and Child Missing.

On last Sunday morning Mr. John G. Fleckenstein, a shoemaker, residing on Butler street, Seventeenth ward, left his house taking with him his little daughter, and telling his wife that he was going to church. Since that time nothing has been seen or heard of either. It is feared that they have had the effect to depress his spirits, and it thought by some that he has perhaps made way with his two children, and that of his child. Others think that, deserting his wife, he has gone to Germany, of which he is a native. These are of course, conjectures. Mrs. Fleckenstein is greatly troubled over the affair, and any information concerning her husband or child, will be thankfully received by her. The little girl was only about eight or nine years old.

Stealing Vinegar.

Last evening about seven o'clock officer Wolderkind observed some mysterious movements on the part of three men on the Monongahela wharf, near the foot of Wood street. Proceeding towards the spot, the officer discovered the men running away, and upon coming up to the place where they were first seen he found that they had been devoting their activities to thirteen barrels of vinegar which were lying on the wharf. Two wagons were standing near the barrels, and there was every indication that the thieves had been attempting to steal the entire lot, as several of the barrels had been started toward the wagons. Two of these casks had been opened, and several jugs had been filled therefrom. These the thieves in their haste left upon the ground. The jugs were conveyed to the Central Station House, where they await the order of the owner.

Jackson Independent Blues.

We are glad to notice that the Jackson Independent Blues, one of the oldest military organizations in the city, are again fully organized. We have no doubt they will prove themselves to be in every respect worthy of the name. At the company-hold an election for commissioned officers on Monday evening last, October 16th, which resulted as follows: J. H. Stewart, Captain; D. C. Smith, First Lieutenant; D. M. Crawford, Second Lieutenant.

There will be another meeting of this company on Thursday evening, October 19th, at Wylie Hall, when Jackson has promised to be present. The roll-book will be opened, so that any present wishing to join the company will have an opportunity to do so.

Lots on Fifth Avenue.

The lots to be sold on Saturday the 21st, at 2 o'clock P. M. are located on the upper side of Fifth avenue opposite the Baldwin car station, and are beautifully situated, and are far superior to any lots now being offered so convenient to the city. The location being such that the atmosphere is free from all dampness that invariably is much of the property contiguous to the river, and on low lands.

This property has advantages both present and prospective that should not fail to command the attention of all wishing to buy, whether for a home or on speculation. The location of the early completion of the new Market House is also a great advantage to property on the line of Fifth avenue towards, and especially in the vicinity of Oakland. The new Park improvements will also enhance the value of property in the vicinity. A carriage will be given on the Oakland Street Cars on day of sale to all wishing to attend, and our advice to all would not let this, pass so favorable an opportunity of securing a splendid lot in so good a location.

Rain Produced by Cannonading.

BEAVER FALLS, Oct. 17, 1871.

EDITORS GAZETTE—Having been in the army during the late war, I noticed that after the battles, wherein there was much cannonading *a rain succeeded*. This was true in nearly every instance where there was much cannonade. Probably the undulations produced by the discharge of the guns throughout the atmosphere causes the condensation of rain clouds. The philosophers tell us that waves of the ocean, when started, continue on till they reach the shore. This may be true, as to waves of the atmosphere produced by shocks, &c. If a cannonade will bring rain, I would like to know that the rain did in nearly every instance follow, so far as my observation reached; then it is certainly very important, that such a means of causing rain should be known and resorted to in times of extreme need as at Chicago, and in Wisconsin and Michigan. I believe that had General Sheridan massed twenty-five guns near the city of Chicago on Sunday morning of the 8th inst., and fired from each gun twenty or thirty rounds, the great city of Chicago would yet be standing in all its former glory. Yours, &c.,

A SOLDIER.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted to record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder, October 18, 1871:

James Andrews et al. to Ralph Bagaley et al., 76 acres, 7 perches of land in Penn township, with buildings.....$17,119

Duquesne Coal Co. to Patrick Kina: 1 acre, 13 37-100 perches of land in Wilkins township, with buildings.....$200

J. G. Davis to C. Epse et al: lots Nos. 1, 24 and 7, in plan of J. G. Davis, borough of East Birmingham.....$850

C. D. Klopfer et al. to Peter Kelli: lots Nos. 76, 77, 78 and 79, in plan of subdivision of the 3apple farm, laid out by C. F. Klopfer et al.....$1,000

John Leuzapf et ux to Luther H Rugh: Easterm half of lot No. 11, Wm. Barger, Jr.'s plan of lots in the Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$7,000

Thos. S. Sample et al. to John Cooling: lots Nos. 354 and 356 in Mayle & Maple's plan of part of Allentown.....$300

Thos. S. Maple et. al. to Richard Millard: lot No. 296, in McLain & Maple's revised plan of part of Allentown.....$400

J. J. Rock well to Henry Conrad: lot No. 65 in D. S. Williams's plan, sixth ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,500

East End.

EAST END, October 17, 1871.

EDITORS GAZETTE: The East End is not unmindful of the sufferers of Chicago and elsewhere in the West. Donations in money and in the form of clothing are being made by our people on a liberal scale. We are not prepared to speak of all our churches and societies as yet, but only of their duty in the premises. We know that on last Sabbath's collection, without previous notice, was taken in the Methodist Episcopal Church (Dr. Davidson's), to gather up the odds and ends, most of the members having already subscribed to the general fund. The collection amounted to one hundred and eleven dollars. The congregation was requested to send clothing to the church on Monday, and a committee was appointed to receive it and ship it to the sufferers. It was done. And we are glad to say that many an East End family comfortably clad during the coming winter. Much clothing will, of course, be needed. It can be easily donated. It ought to be.

The cry that comes from the burnt districts in the West is heart rending. Thither streams of charity should flow in boundless profusion. In one hundred days think of the distress of the people—many of them homeless wanderers weeping for their dead. Such an inexpressibly sad, yet wonderful heart of the nation is moved. Thank God it is so. AMERICUS.

Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railway Co.

In our frequent allusions to the new enterprise known as the above name, we have refrained, ourselves to remarks upon the eligibility of the site of the proposed town, the facility of access through the tunnel and the general advantages of the location in reference to future residences. The project, however, possesses other features worthy of particular consideration. The tunnel is four and a half miles from the city. The company's railway through the proposed tunnel, on which cars will pass to and fro every few minutes, carrying *freight* as well as passengers, will render the site peculiarly favorable for manufacturers. Their raw material and manufactured goods can be transferred from the factory to and from the city as quickly and as cheap as over a few squares within the city. The obstacle presented by Coal Hill is completely obviated by the tunnel through it. The beautiful thousand acres of the company's land is thus brought into near proximity to the heart of the city, and the access made perfectly easy and therefore equally desirable for manufacturing purposes and for out of town homes for all classes. And it is safe, we think, to predict that those who first purchase lots will very soon find their selling value doubled, and also that the shareholders will in a short time find their stock commanding a handsome premium on first cost. When the plans of the company are fully carried out these results can scarcely fail to follow.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE MCCANDLESS.

In the bankruptcy case of S. Sykes & Co. et al., vs. S. M. Hirshing, the jury found that the facts set forth in the first specifications to the objections to bankruptcy are not true.

The next case called was that of the United States vs. Alois Knecht, of Northumberland county, indicted for carrying on the business of a wholesale and retail liquor dealer without payment of special tax. The jury found that the defendant was guilty. Sentence deferred.

U. S. vs. Wm. Lippincott, of Greene county, indictment selling liquor without payment of special tax. Jury out.

U. S. vs. Sebastian Wilsheis, of Clarion county, indictment brewing without payment of special tax. On trial.

The following additional true bills were found by the Grand Jury:

U. S. vs. Samuel Thompson, carrying on the business of a wholesale liquor dealer without payment of special tax. Same vs. Michael Grogan and Joseph M. Carson, refilling a cask with distilled spirits. Same vs. John Hoffman, selling beer from unstamped casks, and brewing without making entries in book. Same vs. Henry Guerasey, embezzlement. Same vs. Gotlieb George, passing counterfeit money. Same vs. Mary Bailey, retail liquor dealer without payment of special tax. Same vs. Leonard M. Tallman, passing counterfeit money. Same vs. Sebastian Wilsheim, brewer without special tax. Same vs. John Hoffman, wholesale liquor dealer without paying special tax. Same vs. M. Powers, retail liquor dealer without paying special tax. Same vs. Lewis Dunkenhauser, selling unstamped cigars.

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH.

Brown's Administrators vs. The Second National Bank of Erie. Argued by Curtis for defendant in error, and by Curtis contra.

Seiden et al. vs. Merchants' National Bank, of Meadville. Argued by Thomas for plaintiff in error, and by Brawley for plaintiff in error, and by Richmond, contra.

Curry vs. Noble, et al., Crawford. Argued by D. M. Farrelly for plaintiff in error, and by Bail, contra.

Kelsey vs. National Bank of Crawford, Crawford. Argued by Farrelly for plaintiff in error, and by Church, contra.

Reese vs. Bank of Erie. Argued by Curtis for plaintiff in error.

On motion of Judge Derrickson, John J. Henderson, of Erie, Second Judicial District county, was admitted to practice in this court.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Chas. Grosh, charged with maintaining a nuisance in East Birmingham, the jury found the defendant not guilty.

William Pollitt, a saloon keeper in the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, was tried on an indictment for selling liquor without license. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, but the defendant must shoulder the costs.

Jacob Scheid, a licensed tavern keeper in Shaler township, was arraigned on an indictment charging that his wife sold liquor to a minor. John Weltlaufer appeared as prosecutor. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed that the defendant should pay the costs.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth against Patrick Lynch, Jr., indicted for malicious mischief; Mary L. Herdwig, prosecutrix. The testimony was to the effect that the defendant threw a stone against a window in the house of Max C. Herdwig, in Oakland. Information was made before Alderman McAdams, of the Fourteenth ward, charging the lad with "maliciously breaking a pane of glass, valued at one dollar and fifty cents." Another showed on the part of the defence that the parties had appeared before the magistrate and agreed upon a settlement, upon condition that the defendant would pay the costs. After the settlement, which was thought by the parties to be a termination of the suit, the magistrate sent information to court. No cause for doing this, it appeared, was, that the defendant had failed to pay the costs.

In charging the jury Judge Sterrett very properly remarked that the case was clearly not one upon which there should be any costs. Then, and thereafter, that the jury might go outside of the record to find the *actual* prosecutor, and order that he pay the costs. The jury returned a verdict of these trivial cases sent to Court, and in nearly all of them the magistrates failing the informations were the real prosecutors. Jury out.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Mary Bailey, Anton Wilbert et al.,
Eliza McCready, Wm. Hanahan,
Mary Coulthard, Mary Gotthardt,
Thos. Grafton, J. L. Eiseeson,
Louis Brucker, David Lee,
Wm. Hays, Oliver McClane,
Wm. Mags, Dennis Loman,
Ana McCue, C. Dougherty,
Wm. J. Robinson.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE COLLIER.

Catherine Raustadt vs. Simon Shocks. This was an action, on the part of a divorced wife, to recover from her husband the allowance for the support of her two children. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $225.00.

Trial List for To-day.

166, Chadwick vs. Pittsburgh Farmers and Mechanic's Turnpike Company.
167, Same vs. same.
168, Chadwick vs. same.
169, Thaxen Trustee, etc., vs. McAbor.
170, Same vs. same.
172, Reynold, Stein & Co., vs. Sands & Reinemann.
174, Morrow vs. Litchfield, owner, etc.
177, Mundorff vs. Burford, owner, etc.
178, Patton Bros., vs. Redmond and wife.
179, The Beaver Falls Glass Company vs Strassberger & Co.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

In the case of Thomas M. Harvey vs. the Standard Oil Company, a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $158 83. Also, in the case of Scott Haines vs. same, $411.20; Adam Jamison vs. same, $311.39; Adam C. Haines vs. same, $254.93.

The jury in the case of Joseph Hastings vs. John Shaffer, an intemperate husband, returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $118.

Mary Mosser vs. executors of Sarah Whitesides. Plaintiff sued for $75.00 for nursing services as nurse to Mrs. Whiteaides during her last illness. The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $25.00.

The Duck Creek Valley Oil Company vs. S. R. Johnson. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

87, Smith vs. Rosenbach.
96, Calvin vs. S. B. Hercules.
99, Com. for use of Palmer & Co, vs. Fire Maines et al.
100, O'Neil & Rook vs. Silverman & Co.
104, Crow vs. Surgeon Bros.
109, Andrews vs. Wolf et al.
110, Keys & Co. vs. Kountz.
116, Hampton for use vs. McCullough administrator.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Yesterday's Criminalities.

A man named Johnson was sent to the Work House for sixty days by Mayor Callow, for personating a policeman.

Tax-collector A. P. Thompson, of the Fourth ward, committed one Thomas McIntyre to jail for refusing to pay his tax, three dollars and fifty-three cents. The latter will be in durance stay with Warden Scandrett. Thomas concluded to pay his tax, which he did, and was released.

Ludwig Covil made an information before Alderman O'Donnell, charging Henry Sloan and John Reed with the larceny of two five-dollar bills. The parties boarded together in a house on Liberty street. The accused were sent to jail to await a hearing.

Patrick Casedy charged Joseph Hermon, butter known as Dutch Joe, with assault and battery. Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, issued a warrant.

Heinrich Bender made a charge of assault and battery against John Milligan. It is alleged that he abused a son of the prosecutrix. Alderman Smith issued a warrant.

James Spaulding made a charge of disorderly conduct before Alderman Smith against James Sullivan and Thomas Harrington. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

Mary Henrie charged Maurice Sayder, *alias* "Harry Moore," with false pretenses before Alderman Smith, and a warrant was issued.

Fred. Miller made an information before Alderman Smith, charging Fred. Bates with disorderly conduct, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

Allen Stewart, market constable, in Allegheny, made an information before Mayor Callow, charging Joseph Best with larceny of 15 Concord grapes. Best is a boy of 13 years, and in nearly all of them the magistrates taking the informations were the real prosecutors. Jury out.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Mary Bailey, Anton Wilbert et al.,
Eliza McCready, Wm. Hanahan,
Mary Coulthard, Mary Gotthardt,
Thos. Grafton, J. L. Eiseeson,
Louis Brucker, David Lee,
Wm. Hays, Oliver McClane,
Wm. Mags, Dennis Loman,
Ana McCue, C. Dougherty,
Wm. J. Robinson.

WHISKY'S VICTIM.

A Young Man Dies From Excessive Liquor Drinking.

Thomas Robinson a young man died at Sands hotel in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, before day-break yesterday morning, from the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. He was a boarder at the house and came to this city from Cleveland on Monday night. He went to the hotel Tuesday evening about nine o'clock and secured a room. He went to bed, but some time during the night he got up and straggled down stairs to the parlor, where he was found dead yesterday morning. Dr. Frank, of Wood's run examined the body and gave it as his opinion that death resulted from congestion of the brain, superinduced by strong drink. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict accordingly. The deceased was single, and was not a resident of the county of late years of age. He was a peddler by occupation.

SUICIDE.

An Insane Woman Jumps from a Window at the Poor House and Kills Herself.

An insane woman named Mary Crampton committed suicide at the City Poor Farm yesterday morning. Mrs. Crampton was placed in the institution on last Monday by her husband, Joseph Crampton, an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who lives in the Twelfth ward, near the Soldier's Home. She had previously been at the Farm for treatment as an insane person. She was thirty-six years of age and a native of England. Her insanity, it is said, was caused by homesickness. Coroner West was notified of the sad occurrence and repaired to the scene of the same, where he impanelled a jury and held an inquest. Several witnesses were examined, whose testimony was substantially the same as the facts given above. A verdict of death by suicide was rendered.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

The East Birmingham Council at their last meeting authorized the Street Committee to prepare an ordinance for the construction of a sewer on 22nd street, from Sarah to Joseph street. The work to be given out a the commencement of the season next spring.

The lease of the Ammon property for borough offices, council chambers &c., was read and approved. The lease runs for ten years with the proviso that the property may be purchased within, or at the expiration of that time.

An additional policeman was assigned for Sunday duty.

The unpaid assessments for the 20th street sewer were ordred to be put into the solicitors hands for collection.

Several warrants were ordered and Council adjourned.

Ætna Insurance Company.

The following telegram has been received by the agent in this city:

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 17, 1871.

S. S. CARRIER, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Losses at Chicago less than *two million dollars*. Will be promptly paid, leaving capital and surplus over *four million dollars*.

L. J. HENDEE, President.

WESTMINISTER COLLEGE.

Synod of Pittsburgh.

The United Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh met at Turtle Creek at 2 P. M. Tuesday 17th inst.

In addition to the usual business, the Synod at their session Wednesday, 18th, took action on an important proposition looking to the enlarged efficiency of Westminister College, located at New Wilmington, Lawrence county, at present under the care of the First U. P. Synod of the West. At 9 A. M. a deputation, consisting of Rev. J. C. Steele and Rev. Wm. Fulton, appeared and on behalf of said Synod tendered to the Pittsburgh Synod the "joint possession, supervision and control of the College." Their paper was referred to a committee, consisting of John G. Brown, D. D., John Patterson and Rev. Turner, Wm. Wier, ministers, and W. A. Dickson, Elder, who reported at 2 P. M. a paper accepting the proposition of the Grand Jury Synod. The plan proposed embraces the election of 12 members by each Synod, instead of 24 by the First Synod last presented. The President of the old Board is directed in the event of concurrence by the First Synod to call together the old Board to elect a legal transfer. The measure has already received a hearty endorsement by the First Synod, and the plan of the Pittsburgh Synod has been looked for with much interest.

The report of the Committee, through their chairman, Dr. Brown, being in order, information was called for, regarding the financial condition of the college.

Dr. Findley, the agent of the College, being present, stated that the building and grounds were of no extra cost, but in addition there is an endowment fund of $71,000. By February next, of this amount, there will be $50,000 invested in bonds, and $21,000 in cash and bond notes at 6 per cent. The condition of the college had improved very much in the last four years, and promised to go on in the same manner, with a $5,000 endowment. Since then $25,000 had been collected and converted into bonds. Since August last $2,000 had been paid. The work conducted within its means, and as efficiently as had ever been done. Its present debt was only $1,500.

Rev. Wm. J. Reid, doubted if two synods could control the College as well as one, and cited its peculiar history, and the difficulty experienced by the owner of property.

If he understood the matter, cases had been appealed from the faculty to the Board and from the Board to the Synod. He asserted the difficulty of governing a College in that way.

Dr. Brown, replied that the cases of appeal and heresy criminal, were few and small. The Board's authority would be final without appeal to the Synods. All the Synods would do would be to elect the Board.

Rev. J. C. Steele of the First Synod's delegation being called on for information, said he knew of no such case of appeal to the Synod. The charter forbids it. The Board as the legal body, elect professors, and report their action to the Synod, but has no power to veto.

Dr. Findler said—I have examined the charter and supplements carefully. There is nothing in them that gives the Board such a superintire control. The Synod's power is at an end when it elects the Board. The Synod proposes to elect a Board with it, of only three trustees, annually out of six. There never was an appeal from the Board to the Synod.

Rev. D. W. Collins asked Dr. Findley if the proposed action of the Synods would be invalid without legislation.

Dr. Findley—Yes.

Rev. Mr. Ralph wished to know, in view of what was now stated, if it would make any difference in the transfer, the Synod would "possess the college."

Rev. D. S. Kennedy replied—The *equitable* ownership is in the Synod. The *legal* body to sue and be sued is the Board. In this view the First Synod have the right to take by a transfer. The Board could not do it independently of the Synod.

Dr. Brown offered a verbal amendment.

Rev. H. W. Andrew said the amendment was unnecessary.

The Rev. Rev. J. R. Johnston put the amendment to the house, and the vote being small, pronounced it carried—two votes in the affirmative and one in the negative.

Rev. John Patterson suggested that on the important question of the adoption of the College, the vote should be taken by a call of the ares and nays. This was done, and the measure carried by a large vote—58 ayes, 16 nays. After which, the entire report of the committee was adopted unanimously. The nomination of twelve persons to act as members of the new Board was then referred to the same committee. Dr. Brown, Chairman. The committee, before the close of the morning session reported the following names, confirmed by a vote of the Synod: Rev. D. Kerr, Major Wm. Frew, Dr. J. S. Easton, for four years, Rev. D. W. Collins, Rev. D. S. Kennedy, Rev. J. C. Steele, Rev. Wm. Wier, for two years; Rev. W. Wier, Rev. W. S. Owens and George McCague, Esq., for two years; Rev. Geo. R. Ormond, Rev. J. R. Johnston, and Rev. R. H. Ewing to serve for one year.

Dr. D. R. Kerr was appointed to co-operate with the President of the Board, appointed by the 1st Synod, to secure the proper change of charter. Pending which the question of the power of the Board in charge in the location of the College being raised, Rev. W. J. Reid said he understood the charter confined the location of the College to New Wilmington. It was well enough to understand what they were getting. It was a restriction that might operate to the injury of the College.

Dr. R. A. Browne, being called on for information, said there was some confusion about the act of incorporation on this subject. It simply designated the College as being in a certain place, as to the case with many other institution. When this College was first down before, the question of the location was raised, and parties objected to a removal on the ground that the Council had no power to authorize it. Some persons afterward proposed supplement recognizing the power in question, and the Council had been asked by some of which, he alleges, was made by a "knuckler."

Subsequently Mr. Conroy called upon Alderman Stewart and made information against his assailants the Negraws—for assault and battery. Their recognizances were taken and the case is set for a hearing to-day.

The affair created considerable excitement through the Ward, and was the theme of general conversation.

LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

ISSUED TO CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, AND BEARING THE DATE OF THAT DAY, REPORTED IN "GAZETTE," FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. BILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 111 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

119,922. Fraction Wheel—G. W. Tuts, Oberlin, Ohio.

119,935. Machine for making Spikes—H. Foster, Cleveland, Ohio.

119,955. Hot Air Furnace—J. G. Weldin, Pittsburgh, Pa.

119,956 —sulky—J. Winecoff, Berlin, Pa.

119,960. Reaming Tool—J. B. Miller, assignee to self and T. W. Bell, Pittsburgh.

120,008. Metallenic Furnace—J. Y. Smith Pittsburgh.

120,006. Lining for Metallenic Furnace—J. Y. Smith, Pittsburgh.

120,005. Apparatus for Feeding Fuel into Furnaces—J. Y. Smith, Pittsburgh.

120,025. Wag'n or Carriage Body—H. C. Jones, Allegheny, Pa.

120,027. Harvester—H. H. Bridenmall, Jr., New Derry, Pa.

120,028. Valve for Steam Engine—H. H. Butler, Pittsburgh.

120,049. Printing Press—R. J. Coons, Greensburg, Pa.

120,066. Horse Power—D. S. and J. D. Hebner, Norristonville, Pa.

120,067. Harness Dart—H. S. Potter, Hawley, Pa.

120,104. Bale Tie—J. F. Rushing, Lawrenceville, Pa.

DESIGNS.

5,316. Coffin Top—W. G. Algeo, Rochester, Pa.

5,318. Ornamentation of Glassware—John Oesterling, Wheeling, W. Va.

TRADE MARKS.

487. Cast Steel—Singer, Nimick & Co., Pittsburgh.

Amusements.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Another large audience greeted Mr. Stetson's performance of the three-part sensational drama of "Neck and Neck" last evening, as well as at the afternoon matinee for the benefit of the Chicago Relief Fund. This play is the very best of the class which it represents.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Lawrence Barrett and "Saratoga" continue to draw crowded houses at the temple of the drama. This afternoon a grand matinee for the benefit of the destitute stricken city, Chicago, will be given. To-night, "Saratoga" again.

LAFAYETTE HALL.—Edith O'Gorman the "escaped nun," will deliver a lecture to women only at the above hall this afternoon. Doubtless there will be good attendance. To-night at Library Hall she lectures for the last time in the city.

IN AID of the Michigan Sufferers a number of gentlemen, principally the leading Turners of the city, are arranging for a Grand Charity entertainment, to be given at the opera house next week. The programme will be varied, embracing genteel gymnastics, song and minstrelsy, and we urge all lovers of such to attend or buy tickets to help on the noble cause.

MISS AUGUSTA L. DARGON, always a favorite with our people, an accomplished lady and a true artist in the fullest sense, will commence a two nights' engagement at the new Fifth Avenue Opera House, on next Monday evening. Miss Dargon was a sufferer by the Chicago disaster, having lost the greater part of her wardrobe and all her manuscripts and books. We trust that she will meet here with that success she merits, as a faithful interpreter of the histrionic art.

BURNELL'S MUSEUM.—A matinee is to be given at the Museum to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, the receipts to be donated to the Chicago Relief Fund. The magician, "Fakir of Ispahan," and Neille Taylor, have kindly volunteered their services. Evidently there will be a large attendance, as many tickets have already been sold.

RELIEF CONCERT.—A concert in aid of the sufferers by the Chicago fire will be given in the seventeenth ward School House on Saturday evening next. Several amateur singers of talent and popularity have tendered their services.

MASONIC HALL.—The fame which preceded the celebrated Unsworth Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Troupe has proceeded to be master band of America, a title fairly earned and maintained—caused a very large fashionable and brilliant audience to assemble at Masonic Hall last night, to see, hear and be delighted with the entertainment afforded. None were disappointed. Each had any look all they had in the Chicago fire, they would, for the hour, have forgotten the fact and laughed and made merry as the performances went on. The troupe is the very best that has visited our city this season. Each member is an artist in his own line and having no less than twenty-five of such, the reader can imagine what excellence is attained when all are united in a combination. We were pleased and delighted with the performance last night, and, as the stay of the company is necessarily brief, we urge the lovers of true and refined minstrelsy and opera burlesque to attend this evening.

Splendid Lots
on Fifth Avenue
at
auction.
Lots are located just
opposite
Oakland Car Station.
Sale at
2 o'clock P. M.,
Saturday,
October 21st.
See advertisement.

Special Notice to Gentlemen.

I am just in receipt of a magnificent stock of gents' Canton flannel shirts and drawers. These goods are manufactured in a superior manner, to which I invite the attention of my patrons and the public generally.

J. R. PUTNAM,
tf Gents' Furnisher, 72 Fifth avenue.

The Lots to be Sold On
Fifth Avenue,
on Saturday,
at 2 o'clock P. M.,
are beautifully located and are
first-class
in every
respect.
Attend this sale, when
you can buy a lot
from first hands
and at fair
prices.
Free excursion
on the
Oakland street cars
on day of
sale.

Do You Wish to Build a House ?—Attend the sale to-day, at 2 o'clock, on Page street, Allegheny.
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.
3

WHAT IS A PUBLIC NUISANCE?

The Law Regarding the Same, as Laid Down by Judge Sterrett.

Yesterday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Sterrett, in charging the jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Charles Groul, indicted for maintaining a public nuisance, remarked as follows:

A Nuisance in the comprehensive sense of the word means "any thing that worketh hurt, inconvenience or damage."

If the matter complained of is *hurtful, inconvenient or obnoxious* to the community in which it is located, and to those who have occasion along the public highways, streets or alleys near by, is properly considered a *public nuisance*, and is the subject of criminal prosecution. If it is hurtful or annoying to an individual, or a few individuals only in the community, it constitutes a *private* nuisance, and the remedy of the party aggrieved is by a civil action and not a public prosecution. It is only with a public prosecution for a public nuisance that we have to deal in this Court.

If a business is carried on or an establishment is maintained in such a manner as to become or unpleasant smells and affects or taints the air to the actual inconvenience, annoyance or injury of those dwelling in the neighborhood or passing along the streets or highways near the place, it is clearly a public nuisance and indictable as such.

Carrying on trades in popular localities or near public highways, which render the air unwholesome and unpleasant to the senses, has repeatedly been declared a public nuisance. Manufactories in themselves lawful may become nuisances if not properly maintained in populous nighborhoods or along public *thoroughfares*, where they cannot but give annoyance and inconvenience to those living in the vicinity or passing along. The law is careful of the public welfare, comfort and convenience, and therefore makes it criminal, punishable by fine, to maintain anything of sufficient magnitude, calculated to impair the public health or interfere with the comfort and enjoyment of those who may be brought in contact with it.

An impression sometimes prevails that the owner of property may use and abuse it, or use his property in such manner and for such purpose as he pleases. This is a mistake. The correct principle is that no owner of property must so use it as not to injure his neighbors in the occupancy and proper enjoyment of their property. No one can lawfully exercise an absolute dominion over the land of which he is the owner. His use and enjoyment of it must have reference to the rights of others, and be subordinate to the several laws which are established for the common benefit of all. In another case, that of Mining Co. vs. Ingraham, the Supreme Court said: "All the Synods would do would be to elect the Board."

Rev. J. C. Steele of the First Synod's delegation being called on for information, said he knew of no such case of appeal to the Synod. The charter forbids it. The Board as the legal body, elect professors, and report their action to the Synods, but has no power to veto.

Dr. Findler said—I have examined the charter and supplements carefully. There is nothing in them that gives the Board such a superintire control. The Synod's power is at an end when it elects the Board. The Synod proposes to elect a Board with it, of only three trustees, annually out of six. There never was an appeal from the Board to the Synod.

Rev. D. W. Collins asked Dr. Findley if the proposed action of the Synods would be invalid without legislation.

Dr. Findley—Yes.

Rev. Mr. Ralph wished to know, in view of what was now stated, if it would make any difference in the transfer, the Synod would "possess the college."

Rev. D. S. Kennedy replied—The *equitable* ownership is in the Synod. The *legal* body to sue and be sued is the Board. In this view the First Synod have the right to take by a transfer. The Board could not do it independently of the Synod.

Dr. Brown offered a verbal amendment.

Rev. H. W. Andrew said the amendment was unnecessary.

The Rev. Rev. J. R. Johnston put the amendment to the house, and the vote being small, pronounced it carried—two votes in the affirmative and one in the negative.

Rev. John Patterson suggested that on the important question of the adoption of the College, the vote should be taken by a call of the ares and nays. This was done, and the measure carried by a large vote—58 ayes, 16 nays. After which, the entire report of the committee was adopted unanimously. The nomination of twelve persons to act as members of the new Board was then referred to the same committee. Dr. Brown, Chairman. The committee, before the close of the morning session reported the following names, confirmed by a vote of the Synod: Rev. D. Kerr, Major Wm. Frew, Dr. J. S. Easton, for four years, Rev. D. W. Collins, Rev. D. S. Kennedy, Rev. J. C. Steele, Rev. Wm. Wier, for two years; Rev. W. Wier, Rev. W. S. Owens and George McCague, Esq., for two years; Rev. Geo. R. Ormond, Rev. J. R. Johnston, and Rev. R. H. Ewing to serve for one year.

Dr. D. R. Kerr was appointed to co-operate with the President of the Board, appointed by the 1st Synod, to secure the proper change of charter. Pending which the question of the power of the Board in charge in the location of the College being raised, Rev. W. J. Reid said he understood the charter confined the location of the College to New Wilmington. It was well enough to understand what they were getting. It was a restriction that might operate to the injury of the College.

Dr. R. A. Browne, being called on for information, said there was some confusion about the act of incorporation on this subject. It simply designated the College as being in a certain place, as to the case with many other institution. When this College was first down before, the question of the location was raised, and parties objected to a removal on the ground that the Council had no power to authorize it. Some persons afterward proposed supplement recognizing the power in question, and the Council had been asked by some of which, he alleges, was made by a "knuckler."

Subsequently Mr. Conroy called upon Alderman Stewart and made information against his assailants the Negraws—for assault and battery. Their recognizances were taken and the case is set for a hearing to-day.

The affair created considerable excitement through the Ward, and was the theme of general conversation.

SCHOOLMASTER ATTACKED.

Some Excitement in Allegheny—The Principal of the Fifth Ward School Assaulted—How it Came About.

Considerable excitement was created in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, by the story, principally made public through the children, that Prof. J. M. Conroy, Principal of the schools, had been assaulted by some person or persons unknown, and severely handled. The story was to the effect that Mr. Conroy, it is alleged, had finally narrowed down, was to the effect that a few days ago Professor Conroy found it necessary to expel a lad na ned Mcgraw from the school. Yesterday afternoon about one o'clock two of the boys' brothers, young men, called at Mr. Conroy's residence and demanded that the lad be reinstated. This, of course, was refused. The brothers stating that he had no authority in the matter, as the boy had violated the rules, and the prescribed punishment was about to follow. Expulsion. The boy had been made by the Board of Directors, and to them all applications for redress must be made.

The young man, it seems, became not satisfied with this answer, and after an angry discussion one of them, it is alleged, was provoked to strike the Professor a blow, the other quickly followed his example, and a regular assault was inaugurated. Happily, some passers-by saw the encounter, and succeeded in parting the combatants before any serious injury was done.

The matter was reported at Dr. Charles Hanch's residence, with an elegant and valuable Irish blackthorn cane, and a delegation waited bearing an appropriate inscription. The donors were Messrs. W. H. Neeper, John Hauch and Dr. Kreiger. Dr. Hanch is one of the most honest, kindest and most courteous and attentive officers on the force and we are glad to note the fact that he has to his credit, muscularity. Long may he live to carry the cane.

The annual missionary convention of the Church of the Ascension meets in Odd Fellows' Hall this evening. The gathering will comprise about eight hundred ministers, who meet for the purpose of advancing the missionary cause. The convention will remain in session until Monday next, although the principal business will be transacted on Tuesday. Addresses by prominent ministers, at the invitation of the clergy of Cincinnati, will fill the pulpits of that city. The speakers will be Bishops Bedell and Chase, of Pittsburgh, Brother A. Wilcox, of Hazlewood, and Brother Joseph King, of Allegheny.

Letters Held for Postage.

Anderson, Cora Ella, Middlefield, Ohio, 3c.
Bayard Stockton, Bellevue, Pa., 3c.